CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on- Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on- Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324- nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 211 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamers.	Tons.
9th September	PLASSY ..	7,392
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th October..	CALEDONIA ..	7.622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA † ..	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR.. ..	8.841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA † ..	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA † ..	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097

* NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.

MACEDONIA, MANTUA, KARMALA } † Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
1st September.	MULBERA ..	9,100
12th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285
27th October ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
10th November	MALDA ..	8,660
24th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
7th December .	MASHOBRA ..	8,288
21st ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About			
8th September .	MANTUA ..		
21st ,, ..	SICILIA # ..		
5th October ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.	
27th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..		
2nd November .	KASHGAR ..		
25th ,, ..	SICILLA ..		
15th December .	MACEDONIA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nellore.	
31st ,, ..	SOUDAN ..		

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA ..	15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
6th Sept. ..	KAROA ..	East and South Africa.
7th ,, ..	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
8th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busrah via Karachi
11th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.; Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

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THE

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jalavihar"	8750	2nd half Sept. 1922.

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K.LINE.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer,	Commander.-	Tons,	Arrival.	Dep.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	6,101	26 Aug.	9 Sep.
Akita Maru ..	Y. Kotoril	8,817	4 Sep. .	14 Sep.
Wakasa Maru	H. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep.
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep.	9 Oct.
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tosa Maru ..	T. Watanabe	5,622	11 Nov.	25 Nov.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA, Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4322. Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,398
Reserve Fund	Rs. 16,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshna, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS: The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.) Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay). Gunajrao R., Nimbalker, Esq., B.A., (Sub-Subha Baroda State). Rai Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda). Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad). Bhaskarro Vithaldas Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate. Bhaskarrao H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate. Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, the Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda). Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Naiba Suba, Baroda State). Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Borada State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.) (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changehun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI, Acting Manager, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 227.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	,,	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	,,	89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

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STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO., Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	,,	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE. 62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES. Zaveri Bazar, 239, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS. THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

every description transacted.

General Banking and exchange business of

T. C. ANDERSON, General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISH 1895.

Capital authorised	Rs.	100,00,000
Capital issued	,,	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	,,	50,00,000
Capital Paid up	,,	25,80,130
Reserve Fund	,,	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

BANKING.

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Rs. 4,647 Will be paid to you at the end of 21 years if you put in Rs. 10 every month regularly for 252 months in our "Prudential" Deposit Account.

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital	£	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£	920,844
Reserve Fund	£	300,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman. Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman. Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart. J. H. Batty, Esq. C. Bromley-Martin, Esq. Emile Francqui, Esq. Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

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BOMBAY BRANCH: Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Authorised Cap. Esc.	48,000,000	$00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc.	24,000.000	$00—£5,328,000
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(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON. STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

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MANY HAVE USED IT.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Esq.

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New Business—1921	55,86,500
New Business—January to July, 1922	30,35,500

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Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

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A R4817

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CANVASSERS influential with Stationers for our writing inks. Good prospects. Apply personally. JAMES M'G. Co., 165, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. R4829

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply personally with testimonials to DOCTOR MOTILAL CHHAGANLAL SANGAVI, M.B.B.S., Vora's Old Mala, Trambakanta, near Pydhoni.
A R4838

WANTED—An experienced HINDU COMPOUNDER. Please see in person to DR. KESHAVLAL M. DESAI, M.B.B.S., Kalbadevi Road, Kolbhat Lane.
A R4833

WANTED—CLERK, well-acquainted with court and other legal matters, only experienced men need apply Box No. 8517, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4844

WANTED—A good TYPIST having knowledge of Mill Store lines. Pay Rs. 70. Apply Box No. 8504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4784

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good and honest TAXI-DRIVER. Applicants should see in person with testimonials at the PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay.
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A R4810

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A 14246

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A R4685

WANTED—Energetic youths, desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind or Sight method) at moderate rates. Classes open from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Also special English classes Morning or Evening. Individual tuition. Success guaranteed. Join early.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED

A Hindoo, knowing Type, Gujrati, accountancy and correspondence required in any good firm. Write to Box No. 8514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4840

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a thoroughly experienced businessman of 13 years standing. Well-versed in agency business organization, mercantile law, correspondence, salesmanship and factory management. Apply to Box No. 8505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4792

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TO LET GODOWNS at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort. For particulars apply Box No. 8508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 14222

TO LET.—One pucca built GODOWN 42 by 32 feet. Also one upper storey Bungalow, both in Byculla, locality, near Train and Trams. Rents moderate. Apply Box No 8513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4831

GODOWN TO LET.—At Love Lane, Mazagaon, Motisha's Lane. New House next to Adamkhan. 50—100 feet. Also upper rooms to let. Rent for godown Rs. 350. Apply HAJI OMAR HAJI ADAM, Kolsa Mohla, Pydhonie.
C R4836

TO BE LET, for vegetarians only—ground and first floor of a newly erected palatial building with electric light at Matunga close to G. I. P. Station. Separate rooms can also be had. Rent moderate. Apply HARDAYAL NIVATIA, 322, Kalbadevi Road or on Spot.
C R4864

TO LET—MOTOR SHOWROOMS, MOTOR GARAGES, BLOCK and ROOMS in a new building just completed, Gwalia Tank Road, opposite Cumballa P. O. WASSIAWAL ASSMAL & CO., opp. Babulnath Temple Gate Chowpati.
C R4720

TO BE LET GROUND FLOOR, measuring 1,450 square feet and 1st floor FLAT measuring 2,500 square feet, situated at 20A, Fort Street, Frere Road Bombay No. 1. Apply for particulars to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & CO., Marble Merchants and Contractors, 20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay.
C R4762

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—ROOMS of new chawl, near station on Ghodbunder Road, Andheri. Apply to Mr. MANEKLAL MANGALDAS, H. Bhai Jeewanjee Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
C 14217

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Showrooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4787

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO. 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post Bombay.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8090, Bombay.

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two 5-ton MOTOR-LORIES of English make with their contract each earning daily Rs. 80 to 100. Apply:—M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Green Street, opp. Bombay Bank.
JA R4763

FOR SALE—Premier 7-9 H.P. Twin Cylinder CYCLE CAR, 2 speed, chain drive, tyre and tube working condition, hood, glass lamps, horn, pump jack spanner, etc., Rs. 1,000 delivery at Aurungabad, machine recently overhauled. Apply BANSEELAL, Cycle Merchant, City Aurungabad (Dn.).
JA R4789

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

BOARDING, LODGING Available cheap for Mohammedan gentlemen. See between 2 and 5 p.m., M. Mozaffar Lohar Chawl Arab Building, 1st floor, Bombay. R4778

PEOPLE OUTSIDE of Bombay can get any information at a nominal fee of annas eight; and if previously informed will be carried to Boarding and lodging house by sending a man to station. Apply to:—D. V. SHIDHAYE, 32 Charni Road, Bombay, No. 4.
E R4786

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—A airy, decent big BUNGALOW with all convenient with compound and all, and 44,000 yards, TO BE SOLD. Apply JAICHAND BECHARDAS, LONAVLA.
G R4843

FOR SALE.—STONE POLISHING FACTORY in working order. Apply:—M. M. KOPTI & Co., Customs House, Rd., Fort.
R4830

PROPERTY OF AN AMERICAN LADY who has left India.—1 Westinghouse D. C. TABLE FAN with chord and plug in new condition, — Rs. 75; 1 AMERICAN SEWING machine fitted with Motor to work on any Current, with foot pedal control and complete with all attachments very little used and in very good condition. Original price Rs. 225 now offered for Rs. 160: If both taken together price, Rs. 215. Write to Post Box No. 161 G P. O. Bombay.
G 14218

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

DESSERT PEARS or APPLES—9 lbs. for Rs. 5-10 sent carefully packed to any part of India by V.P. Post. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
GA R4796

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50. Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 18 per dozen. Pkg. freight extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No 5, Darbhanga.
GA C13993

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9 lbs. nett. for Rs. 5/4 by V. P. parcel post all charges included CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, PANJAB.
GA 13434

EDUCATIONAL.

ENROLMENTS for London Chamber of Commerce courses will soon close. Apply immediately. DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4805

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

JOIN ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE for acquiring sound practical training in Higher Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Banking Auditing, Law, Shorthand, &c. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during last 17 years. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway, Laidlaw.
M 13280

STUDENTS desiring to appear in the I. C. C. examinations of 1923 will be admitted upto 9th September only. Past students hold high salaried engagements. Apply Principal, ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw.
M R4802

EXPERT TUITION in Shorthand Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking, Law, Auditing, Business Administration, General Commercial Knowledge, French, etc. Enrolment for L. C. C. N. U. T. Examinations till 16th September 1922. Fees for the Corporation of Accountants, London Association of Accountants, Central Association of Accounts, Secretaries Association Ltd. Examinations to be paid on the 1st week of October 1922. New Commercial Special Training classes will commence from 11th September 1922. Apply THE PRINCIPAL LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R4837

BOOKS AND STAMPS

SECRET OF SUCCESS—A BOOK of 94 pages useful reading matter for annas eight post free. Indian Academy of Commerce, Surat.
L R4733

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

THE PIANO FOR SALE—THE RARE OPPORTUNITY the best piano of the German Maker FORSTER just arrived. Specially prepared for the Tropical Climate. The introduction price is only Rupees 1,200. Apply to N. M. P., 78, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R4740

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ONE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER No. 10 price Rs. 175, no offers, Apply to Messrs. J. S. MEHTA & Co., 108, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R4807

FOR SALE country bred, Chestnut MARE, 7 years, 14-3½, splendid trapper. Rs. 900. Open to offer. Owner leaving station suddenly. Apply Mrs. WADIA, Greenfield, Ahmedabad.
T R4758

PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR, specially used for gents suiting, very durable, simple and cheap. Trial solicited. Ask for samples from GANGA STORES, Kasganj. U. P.
T R4827

POWER LOOMS AND COLOUR.—Power looms of 36" Reed space Brand, of lust English make, colours of genuine make to be sold at a very low price to clear the lots enquire immediately at THE BOMBAY WEAVING AND DYEING WORKS, 132, Parsi Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—German Magnesium CHLORIDE in large quantity and good packing. Apply fully with lowest terms to Box No. 8506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4795

WANTED—Second-hand DRAWING FRAME in perfect working order. Apply with specifications stating lowest quotations. Apply Box No. 8515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R14241

DO YOU WISH to earn something more than your present salary? Do you wish to increase your income without giving up your present employment? These are hard times and you must do something. We will tell you how to do it and we charge you nothing for it. Write a post-card to Messrs. D. G VIN & CO., Meadows Street, Bombay.
T R4885

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington Portable, New with Case, ...	270
Remington 7, Fine, Rs. 90, Very Bright, ...	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Royal 5, New Metal Cover and Base Board,	125
Oliver 3, Fine Rs. 110, 5, Brief, B.S.	140
Multiplex Hammond, latest, ...	150
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185, ...	200
Mercedes, Visible, 2 Cols., B. S.	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabulators, ...	220
L. C. Smith & Bros. 2, Brief, Silent	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size.	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 225, ...	200
Remington 10, Brief, latest, 200, Policy, ...	220
Remington 10, almost new, Bold Types ...	275
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used, ...	200

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate, Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road, LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALONA BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Manufactured by Spalato Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., Spalato, ITALY.
Delivered from Stock. Apply Sole Agents: TILDEN, NAROTTAM & CO., LTD., Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R4743

TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE.

OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS for immediate occupation with lift.
I. In AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD, near Mole Station, blocks FACING SEA
II. In AMRUT BUILDING on Dougall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices. Rents from Rs. 90 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to
AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Syed St., Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.
M4774

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR HOUSEWIVES.

BEST GRADE filtered TIL OIL for edible purpose untouched by hand in different packings.
Sold everywhere.
Manufactured by,
GODREJ OIL & SOAP CO.,
Surti Mohola,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.
R4798

FOR HOUSE CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

BEST GRADE double boiled LINSED OIL now ready in stock. Apply immediately.
MANAGER,
GODREJ OIL & SOAP CO.,
Surti Moholla,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.
R4797

NOTICE.

THE jewellery valued at about one lakh of rupees belonging to the Mairal family is to be sold by Public Auction on the 25th September, 1922, during office hours at Vitthal Mandir near Mandvi in Baroda City. Particulars can be had from the Baroda Suba's Office.
S. M. PAGAR,
Suba, Palya Palak Branch.
14234

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.

Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.

For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. AKITA MARU are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 4th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Shanghai Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Nippon Yussen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

READY WASTE FOR SALE

COTTON and YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ld., situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Offers and Tenders for same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 11th September, 1922, along with a case deposit of Rs. 200 (Rs. Two hundred only) per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part. Tender Forms may be procured from the Company's Office during Office hours.
(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
TA 14215

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD, BOMBAY

THE DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine, is prepared to receive offers by Sealed Tender up to 12 noon of 11th September, 1922, for the purchase of 8,000 Gallons Olive Oil in drums of 25 Gallons and 5 Gallons, belonging to the Admiralty, on the following conditions:—

1. The Admiralty do not guarantee the purity of the oil.
2. If purchaser desires also to purchase the Admiralty drums in which the oil is contained, the price offered for the drums must be shown separately.
3. If purchaser does not buy drums, the oil in Admiralty drums will be run off into purchasers' containers without charge, but the purchaser must be represented at the time to safeguard his interests, unless he agrees in writing to accept the oil as packed by the Dockyard and without subsequent dispute as to quantity, condition of packages, etc.
4. Any coopering necessary to containers provided by the purchaser will only be done on the purchaser agreeing in writing to pay the usual Admiralty charges for such services.
5. Arrangements for removal to be made by the purchaser, and the Admiralty admit no responsibility whatever after the oil leaves the Yard.
6. Payment to be made before the oil leaves the Yard.
7. The Admiralty reserve the right to withdraw the oil from sale, or to dispose of any part thereof as they may decide.

A sample of the oil may be seen in the office of the Marine Store Officer during Office hours.

(Sd.) E. J. HEADLAM.
Captain, R. I. M.,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.
TA 14226

TENDERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for Sanitary Fitments connected with Chawls at Naigaum, Plot A. Tenders will be received by the Director of Development, Old Custom House up to 12-30 p.m. (Standard Time), on the 12th September, 1922.

The amount of work to be done is approximately Rs. 80,000. Samples of work to be done can be seen at Naigaum Chawls.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 either in cash or Government securities which will be taken at their approximate market value or at their face value whichever is less should be paid as earnest money to the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, whose receipt should be produced when delivering the tender. This amount will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers and in the case of the successful tenderer will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash or Government securities a sum of Rs. 5,000, as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any tender or to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part only, against the total requirements stated.

Tender Form K-2, Schedule of quantities with specification can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 during office hours. No. form will be issued on the day the tenders are to be received.

Executive Engineer,
Bombay Housing District No. 1.
Bombay, 4th September, 1922.
C14236

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for constructing a compound wall and providing W. I. railings for the recreation ground at Gilder Tank will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Thursday, the 14th day of September, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer, Dev. Works.
Bombay, September 5.
TA C14242

SALE OF G. I. P. RAILWAY BUILDINGS ON THE MASJID PROPERTY.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase including demolition to ground level and removal of material and clearing site of the three treble storied chawls near the Elphinstone Overbridge known as "Port Trust Sweepers Chawls" bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 4906 (1 to 3) and B. P. T No. 255, 257 and 393.

The site should be cleared within two months after the acceptance of the tender.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full amount of the tender and deposit a sum of Rs. 500 as a guarantee that the site will be cleared within two months, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.

All tenders must be addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Bombay District and Works, Ravelin Street, Fort, and marked "TENDER FOR MASJID BUILDING" and should reach the undersigned not later than 14th September, 1922.

The Superintending Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

J. T. McINTYRE,
Superintending Engineer,
Bombay District & Works.
TA C14237

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1451 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.
Plaint filed 31st day of March 1922.

VENILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay as Shroffs, Merchants and Adatias at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

SHA NAROTTAMDAS NAMCHAND & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Bedas Kuru in the Krishna District, Madras Presidency ..... Defendants.

THE plaintiffs claim from the defendants the sum of Rs. 3,677-9 with interest on Rs. 2839-5-9 at 6 per cent. per annum from the 28th day of March 1922 till Judgment, costs and further interest. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of September 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTAUN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 12th day of April, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
Sealed W. J. HOWARD.

The 12th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14244

LOST SHARES

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO. LD.
CALCUTTA.

LOST or MISPLACED:—

A scrip No. 434 for five shares numbered 14376 to 14380 (both inclusive) standing in the name of Phirozshah Mancherji Gimi, and a scrip No. 4844 for ten shares numbered 42306 to 42315 (both inclusive) standing in the name of Erachshah Rustomji Heerjibehecin, have been lost or misplaced. All persons having claim on the same shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their registered office, 7 Hastings Street, Calcutta, within one month from the date of this notice, after which date no claim will be considerd and duplicate certificates will be issued.
Bombay, 5th September, 1922.
M4842

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

NOTICE.

Offers will be taken for the Insolvent's 4 Parows lying at Uran and Sewa.

Under instructions from G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Mahomed Vallad Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji, offers will be received for the Insolvent's 2 Parows, namely, "Fateh Sultan" No. B. 5344 and "LAXMI" No. B. 5023, lying at Uran and the other two Parows 'Sakri Sultan" No. 5018 and "Suryaban" No. 2502, lying at Sewa, by the Official Assignee of Bombay at his office in High Court before Friday, the 15th day of September, 1922.

The purchaser will be given the vacant possession of the property and the shop.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE RICH PEOPLE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD, OPP. MESSRS. COX & CO., NEXT TO SUBEDAR HOUSE.

By the order of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Hornby Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 127 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under No. 267 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the West by Hornby Road on the East and South by the house of Mr. Sorabji Subedar and on the North formerly by the house of the late Mr. Mehta, but now the house of Mr. Nawroji Rustomji Wadia.

The permission for set forward and erecting the Porch on the road is also obtained. Private offers will be received.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES OF BLACK DYED TWILL N. 6B.

By the order of the Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th September, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122 Apollo St., Fort, the following:—

10 Bales each of 30 pieces black dyed twill No. 6B 26 x 52 yds. x 10 lbs.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1922.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE DEALERS IN MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 CASES MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Tricumji Jiwandas of Advance Motor Company, Sandhurst Road, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th September, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

7 cases containing Motor Seat Covers and Kick Pads.

9 cases containing various Motor Accessories, such as Glass Cutters, Pumps, Laminum assorted, Mattson Red Tubing, Padlock Cards, Tail Lamps, etc.

3 cases Auto parts and Gill Piston Rings of various sizes.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR BUYERS AND DEALERS IN MOTOR CARS.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 ALSACE CHASSIS AND CARS AND 3 TEMPLAR MOTOR CARS.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Tricumji Jiwandas of Advance Motor Car Co., Sandhurst Bridge, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th September, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Alexandra Docks, Shed No. A, the following Motor Cars:—

9 Alsace Chassis and Cars left-hand drive battery ignition.

3 Templar Motor Cars, right-hand drive Bosch Magnetos, etc.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture, dining table, full-sized sideboard, Cottage Piano by Rose and Co., crockery and glassware, about 100 (hundred) pairs of English Boots and Shoes.

On THURSDAY, the 7th September 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in their show-room at No. 9 Dean Lane very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, writing tables, revolving book-stands gramophone glass door show cases, Iron framed Cottage Piano by Rose and Co., mirror door almirah, hatstand, teapoys, seasoned wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware and plateware, cookery etc., About 100 Pairs of English Boots and shoes will be sold away in separate lots suitable to buyers.

Property is open to view.

Property of a gentleman leaving station.

1 English Canoe-shaped victoria and Bay Waler with new harness complete turn-out.

MISTRY & CO
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1922.

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AMUSEMENTS

THE MEMBERS OF THE SUBODHA SANGEETHA SABHA
WILL ENACT
YAYATHI
OR
FATE AND LOVE
BY
Rao Saheb P. SAMBANDA MUDR, B.A., B.L.,
IN TAMIL
ON SATURDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER 1922
AT 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)
AT
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
ADMISSION BY TICKETS.
Rates—Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
SEPARATE ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES.
P. D. SESHACHALAM,
P. S. K. IYENGAR,
Joint Secretaries.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
IN AID OF MULSHI SATYAGRAHA
Wednesday 6th Sept. 1922 at 8-30, p. m. (S.T.)
SWAYAMVER (Acts 5)
Manager, Gandharva Natak Mandali

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED AT DELISLE ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will under instructions from the Mortgagee Cassibai, widow of Thucker Lalji Karson and on account and at the risk of Haji Moosa Haji Joosub the Mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under the Indentures of mortgage and Further Charge dated 14th day of April 1920 and 5th day of April 1921 respectively and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 12th September 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land admeasuring 226.45 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 662-662, 663-667-689-759 New Nos. 2A/12645 and 1B/12646 and New Survey Nos. 1A/2669 and 1A/2670 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 2492 (3A) and Street No. 237 BB and all which premises are situate on the East side of De Lisle Road on the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Habib Haji Karim on the North by common passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Habib Haji Karrim on the West by a footpath and beyond that by the said De Lisle Road and on the South by the property of Haji Alli Haji Tayeb.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas attorneys for the mortgagee at their office 5 Bell Lane Fort or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 6409.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 SWIFT, 1 BRISCOE AND 1 SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the Owners.

1 "Swift" Motor car 5 seater, 4 cylinders 10 H.P. with magneto, lamps and spare wheel in running order.

1 "Briscoe" Motor Car 5 seater with accessories in running order.

1 "Sunbeam" motor car, 5 seater, 4 cylinders with accessories, in running order.

Terms—Cash will be required on the spot.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 188 BAGS EPSOM SALT CRYSTALS.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Kantawala Nanavati and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jayaker Brothers.

188 Bags Epsom Salt Crystals.

The above goods are lying at Godown No. 25526 at Chinch Bunder.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"CHANDRAHASA"
Kohinoor Film Production
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
COMING SATURDAY SEPT 9th
PEARL WHITE
IN "THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"
A Pathe Serial in 15 Continuous Episodes

Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE
will perform on
Wednesday 6th September 1922 at 8-40 a. m.
NEW PERFORMANCE! NEW PERFORMANCE!!
ACTS] **UGRA MANGAL** [1—5
Plan and Tickets can be had at the Madhavashram on and from Wednesday the 30th instant.
Rates of Tickets Rs. 5, 4, 3. 2-8, 1-8, 1-2 & 0-10.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager for Bombay Season

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30, p. m.
BANDMAN EASTERN Circuit Ltd. present
JACK CRICHTON & ERIC MASTERS' LONDON Co.
THE WILL O' TH' WISPS
Plans at Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ltd. up to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

---

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 P. M.
"SMOULDERING EMBERS"
featuring
FRANK KEENAN

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY
AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.

Owing to the Tremendous Success and to suit the convenience of our Patrons, we are showing for a few nights only.
WOW! WHAT A CIRCUS
FOR KIDS AND GROWN-UPS!
"THE KID" HIMSELF!
Starring in his own Comedy
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
The world's most talked-of child
IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
Written by Iron S Cobb, the world's funniest Writer.
HE WILL BE ACCLAIMED AS THE GREATEST DOG ACTOR EVER SEEN IN FILMS.
And he is only one of the many reasons why you should see "Peck's Bad Boy" featuring Jackie Coogan.

West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
A Superb Universal Photo-drama.
"Tracked to Earth"
5 Reel—featuring the handsome
FRANK MAYO

Love sometimes finds its beginning in trivial events. Anna Jones pulled her dog off a tumbleweed in the sand and discovered the tumbleweed to be a mask for Cranner's face, which was the only portion of him above ground. Gun in hand she arrested him, naturally. But even though he might be an escaped thief, his name wasn't "Slipper Tongue" for nothing. What did the dear lady do?

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Universal Comedy: "A One-Horse Town" with Harry Sweet; also the New Screen Magazine.
To-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

!! TO-NIGHT !! !! TO-NIGHT !!
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
A SOCIAL SUPER PRODUCTION.
MALTI-MADHAV
TOGETHER WITH
SELECTED DANCES
BY
Miss Lina Velentine
BOTH PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Films Co.
DADAR.
Always a Good Show.

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
A New Picture and a new surprise.
We have something grand something extra-ordinary for you
Ahiravan-Mahiravan VADH.

The picturisation of the beautiful and interesting episode from the Ramayan, the story of the two demons Ahiravan and Mahiravan, two mighty Allies of Ravan their vow to kidnap Rama and Laxman and their death at the hands of Rama, by the bravery of Hanooman and his monkey battalions.

A master production of the Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.
POPULAR PRICES.
Four Shows daily. 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30
EXTRA SHOW on Holiday at 3-30.

Benefit Performance! Benefit Performance
In Aid of St. John's Ambulance Bridge
Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE,
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, "BOMBAY THEATRE," BOMBAY.
on
Wednesday 6th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SAN-NYASHACHA SANSAR
Saturday, 9th Sept. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 10th Sept. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 5th Sept. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 5th Sept. 1921.	June 1st to 5th Sept. 1920.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0.08	63.76	73.77	35.75
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.20	58.76	76.45	41.01
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0.08	59.14	69.75	39.95
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0.18	63.99	74.37	40.17
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, Sept. 4th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 12 n.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches ..		29.724
Temperature of Air .. Degrees ..		80 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. " ..		74.0
Dew Point .. " ..		74.6
Relative humidity of Air ..		0.837
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..		9.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..		82 9
Minimum do do ..		75.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W.
Movement of Wind do .. miles.		237
Fall of Rain .. .. inches		0.06
Total fall during month .. "		0.98
Do. do. year .. "		63 70
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th ..		0.06

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	6	m 11 38	27 5	6	m 5 6	17 3
		11 48a	26 9		53 4a	77 4
Th.	7	m 0 4a	27 6	7	m 5 54	17 1
					6 24	16 11
F.	8	m 0 10	26 11	8	m 6 5	17 1
		0 30a	27 5		6 30a	16 9
S.	9	m 0 51	27 0	9	m 6 38	17 4
		0 56a	20 2		6 58a	16 8
S.	10	m 1 21	26 10	10	m 7 11	17 0
		1 20a	26 9		7 26a	16 10
M.	11	m 1 53	26 6	11	m 7 43	18 5
		1 48a	26 3		7 57a	17 2
Tu.	12	m 11 8	27 3	12	m 4 34	17 5
		11 14n	26 4		5 6a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

		A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Sept.	6 (Wednesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 50m.
"	7 (Thursday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 50m.
"	8 (Friday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 49m.
"	9 (Saturday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 48m.
"	10 (Sunday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 47m.
"	11 (Monday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 46m.
"	12 (Tuesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon, Sept. 6th 1h, 17-2m.p.m; Last Quarter, 14th, 3h 50-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 21st, 10th. 8-3m. a.m.; Quarter 28th, 4h, 10-4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th September 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—There has been nearly general rain in the north and east of the division. Hissar reports a heavy fall of 2.23in., while Rawalpindi, Ambala and Delhi had 0.85in., 0.43in. and 0.85in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Delhi and Hissar humidity is in excess. Day temperature fell and was much below the average in the south-east.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally. Jhansi reports a heavy fall of 2.85in., while Agra, Mainpuri and Allahabad had 0.14in., 0.27in. and 0.45in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the west of the division humidity is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in south and east Rajputana. Jaipur reports 0.42in., Ajmer 0.23in., Kotah 0.27in. had Mount Abu 0.15in. Skies are clear in upper Sind but moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in east Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind and north-west Rajputana. Day temperature was considerably below normal at Jacobabad and in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen locally in Central India West and Kathiawar. Neemuch reports 1.90in., while Rajkot and Dwarka had 0.77in. and 0.28in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Neemuch humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Rajkot and in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has again been nearly general. Jubbulpore and Saugor respectively report heavy falls of 2.45in. and 3.02in., while Akola had 0.10in., Amraoti 0.25in., Nagpur 0.46in. and Chanda 0.43in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Saugor humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal over the southern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.34in. 0.14in. and 0.19in. of rain respectively. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Mormugao day temperature was below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan. Ahmednagar reports 0.17in., Belgaum 0.20in., Aurangabad 0.28in., Nizamabad 0.32in. and Hyderabad 0.21in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and day temperature was nearly normal or below the average.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active over the greater part of the reporting area and has extended freely into the south-east Punjab, east Rajputana and Central India West. The area of low pressure over the north-east of the Central Provinces yesterday has moved slightly north-west-wards and has caused heavy rain in the north Central Provinces, south-west United Provinces and Central India West. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, the United Povinces, south and east Rajputana and the north and east Punjab and local in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Madras Deccan and Mysore. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 2.45in. at Jubbulpore, 3.02in. at Saugor, 2.85in. at Jhansi, 2.23in. at Hissar and 1.90in. at Neemuch. Day temperature was below normal in the south-east Punjab and east Rajputana and in the south Central Provinces and the north Deccan.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in west Rajputana and the south-west Punjab and a decrease is probable in and about the north of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th September 1922.

The monsoon has strengthened in the north of the Peninsula. The disturbance in the north of the Bay has not developed into a storm. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, the east Punjab, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, south Hyderabad, south-east Madras, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch; Tavoy two; Moulmein, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab three; Dhubri, False-Point, Cuttck one and a half; Sambalpore three; Balasore, Ranchi one; Cawnpore, Bareilly one and a half; Mussooree one; Simla, Dalhousie three; Sutna, Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi two; Hoshangabad, Chanda one; Pendra one and a half; Mormugao one; Parbhani, Hanamkonda one and a half and Mercara three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF SEPT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum Past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum Past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIA / GULF—						
Bushire ..	98.0	80.4	63	..	0	—0.01
Do. 4th ..	98.2	82.0	82	..	0	—0.06
Jask ..						
Muskat ..	98.4	82.8	83	..	0	—0.17
Do. 4th ..						
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	103.2	85.2	67	..	0.88	—3 78
Rawalpindi ..	94.7	74.1	81	0.85	14.77	—4.50
Lahore ..	97 0	79.9	73	0.02	8.80	—7.32
Hissar ..	97.1	74.7	97	1.23	10.23	+0.55
Ambala ..	92.0	7.0	87	0.43	24.62	+4.25
Delhi ..	81.0	74.8	91	0.85	15.49	—3.70
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra ..	88.8	77.2	85	0.14	30.06	
Mainpuri ..	89.8	76.2	91	0 27	30.01	
Jhansi ..	85.8	74.8	94	2.85	32.72	+4.55
Cawnpore ..	88.8	79.7	85	0.08	39.78	+12.84
Allahabad ..	88.7	77.8	88	0.45	25.79	+6.55
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	96.3	82.0	61	..	0	—3.11
Karachi ..	86.6	77.2	85	..	1.66	—3.94
Ajmer ..	85 2	74.8	85	0.23	9.83	—6.47
Jaipur ..	81.8	74.1	86	0.42	4.73	—4.22
Kotah ..	80.2	76.0	91	0.27	21.23	+0.35
Mount Abu ..	71.6	66.0	97	0.15	34.09	—15.76
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj ..	88.5	76.5	91	..	5.35	—6.74
Dwarka ..	81.4	76.7	91	0 28	6.29	—6 51
Veraval ..	81.9	78.3	89	0.68	5.74	—9.88
Rajkot ..	83.0	72.2	84	0.27	11.73	—10.14
Bhavnagar Para ..	69.8	76.4	81	..	12.36	—8.06
Surat ..	88.2	76.2	88	0.02	31.76	—2.16
Ahmedabad ..	88 2	75.1	89	..	24.49	—0.35
Deesa ..	83.8	76.0	81	0.08	18.20	—1.88
Neemuch ..	81.3	71.9	98	1.90	27.59	+4.83
Indore ..	79.2	71.1	87	0.05	20.14	—3.91
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	84.9	74.9	93	2.45	48.17	+4.28
Saugor ..	82.2	73.2	98	3.02	41.34	+6.02
Hoosangabad ..						
Khandwa ..	84 8	71.9	81	..	8.94	—12.91
Akola ..	80 2	73.5	86	0.10	24.37	+1.79
Amraoti ..	80.6	71.6	88	0.20	20.97	—2.74
Nagpur ..	80.5	73.8	78	0.46	27.13	—2.67
Chanda ..	77.9	74.0	86	0.43	39.78	+0.57
Raipur ..	82.3	75.3	93	0.66	41.33	+8 40
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	82.9	77.6	86	0.08	63.76	+4.44
Ratnagiri ..	82.0	73.5	84	0.34	91.56	+6.33
Marmugao ..	79.2	74.2	94	0.14	83.98	+4.40
Karwar ..	83.5	75.2	86	0.19	96.42	—4.39
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	85.7	72.3	67	..	8.33	—5.30
Ahmednagar ..	79.4	64.0	93	0.17	7.98	—4.00
Poona ..	81.0	68.9	80	0.03	13.27	—5.23
Sholapur ..	85.9	69.7	73	0.09	11.67	—5.83
Bijapur ..	83.6	69.2	77	..	4.70	—4.13
Belgaum ..	74.9	66.8	96	0.20	35.22	—1.74
Aurangabad ..	76.0	67.7	88	0.28	16.80	—1.77
Nizamabad (Indur)	76.8	67 6	94	0.32	18.62	—10.04
Hyderabad ..	77.6	71.0	88	0 21	13.23	—5.83
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore ..	85.0	75.1	87	0.09	113.35	+13.33
Calicut ..	81.3	74.6	97	0.50	94.64	+13.09
Cochin ..	84.6	78.5	89	0.33	72.50	+6.51
Colombo ..	87.0	77.2	89	..	13.81	—3.16
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	84.1	76.1	81	..	13.82	—4.92
Bellary ..	89.2	71.2	67	0.01	2.29	—4.41
Cuddapah ..	94.0	77.6	74	..	9.08	—6.78
Madras ..	92.6	78.2	70	..	9.51	—1.95
Bangalore ..	80.4	63.6	90	0.39	9.14	—4.33
Coimbatore ..	88.4	69.3	70	..	3.60	—0.76
Trichinopoly ..	95.7	77.1	66	..	4.61	—2.78
Negapatam ..	90 2	77.2	72	..	8.57	+1.05

NERVINUS

(Registered Under Indian Patents Act).

A Real Elixir of Life.

Possesses the wonderful power of imparting a feeling of everlasting youth. Makes life full of vivacity, enthusiasm and pleasure. Thousands of people are to-day enjoying every moment of existence and the powers of youthful manhood.

Used in conjuction with an external application, the preparation of which is secret, it produces in a short time an effect that can only be described as marvellous. No reaction follows. It is absolutely harmless. It does nothing but real permanent good, rejuvenating the entire system, checking dyspepsia, curing constipation and many other ills quickly, surely and permanently. Is the best and safest Blood Purifier and general tonic for young and old and for both sexes. NERVINUS (with gold) this real Elixir of life costs you only Rs. 5, whilst the external remedy ORGAN OIL, is Rs. 2-8. The complete set which will make of you a new man, sent for Rs. 7, postage and packing extra.

Hundreds of well-known people have testified to the merits of this amazing Elixir. Says (Dr. N. C. Dutt, Sanitary Inspector, Cossipur Circle:—Nervinue produced marvellous effects. Dr. R N. Ghose, Jamtara:—I can assure that some of the worse cases have responded to its action like a charm. P. G. Lobo, Esq., Camp, Belgaum:—I had put on 12 lbs., of flesh during 2 months of your treatment. Mr. Maung Pye, Head Clerk to L. K. Mitter, Esq., Advocate, Mandalay:—Proved a downright benefit in many diseases. Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Jamshedpur:—A best medicine for restoring health. Mr. H. Thomson, Station Master, Ondal:—The last bottle did well. Please send per V. P. P. one bottle.

If you wish to enjoy life, write now to
BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS.
MIHIJAM, E. I. R.

MYERS PUMP

Hand Force Pump for Bore wells and Deep wells will go in 2½" cased well, having Brass Cylinder for any depth up to 200 ft. Strong, Simple and easy working. Also a large Stock of Myers Power Pumps, Spray, Pumps. and various Kinds of Hand Pumps always in hand.

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Near West End Cinema.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY, NO. 4.

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JOURNALS . .
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Lohar Chawl Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 4th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, Sales of East Indian	100
,, Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	13 43
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 75

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

Liverpool, Sept. 4th

Months.	To-day's price
September	—
Oct.	12 61
November	—
December	12 42
January	12 39
February	—
March	12 30
April	—
May	12 20
June	—
July	12 09

CLOSING PRICES:

Liverpool, Sept 4th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept.	12 76
Oct.	12 61
Nov.	12 47
Dec.	12 42
Jan.	12 37
Feb.	12 34
Mar.	12 32
April	12 27
May	12 22
June	12 16
July	12 10
August	12 04

Tone :—Quiet

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, Sept. 4th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept.	16 95
Oct.	17 15
Nov.	17 25
Dec.	17 30
Jan.	17 35
Feb.	17 40
Mar.	17 55
April	17 65
May	17 75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 4th.

U. G. Bengal	8 50
,, ,, Fully Good	8 90
,, ,, Fine	9 30
,, ,, No. 1 Comra Good	10 20
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	10 60
,, ,, ,, Fine	11 60
U. G. Broach Good	11 20
,, ,, Fully Good	11 60
,, ,, Fine	12 00
U. G. Scinde Good	8 40
,, ,, Fully Good	8 80
,, ,, Fine	9 20

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Sept. 4th

Oct,	12 61—16
Jan.	12 37—17
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.S. Liverpool Mar,	12 32—15
May.	12 22—15

London, Sept. 4th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 19/32 Firm
Bar Gold	£ 4-12-4 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/2 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 4th

Rentes 3%	69
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/2
,, ,, 2 months hence	35 1/2
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady little biz Indian buying.	
Interest day to day loans	2
,, 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 2 p/c. since 13th July 1922.	3

Very Valuable Book

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FOR A TIME ONLY,

Can be had from :—

Vaid Manishanker Govindji,

Antak Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept 4th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	45
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sept Sellers	44
Australian 61 lbs. Aug. Value	50
Tone :—	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/8
Hongkong	£ 117
National	£ 43 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14 1/4
Eastern Bank	£ 5 1/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferospore real Bold Sept Oct. Value	£ 16 1/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Gunerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Value	£ 15 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed :—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	—
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay round delivered per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£ 8 1/4
Toria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Value	£ 17
Linseed, Argentine Sept.-Oct. Value	£ 17
Tone :—Firm little doing.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	66
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	63 1/4
Copper Braziers	83
Yellow Metal	£ 3 3/16
Hard Spelter	£4 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 88
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 1/4
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 1/4 Ex.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 Ex.
Govt. Securities 3%	57 1/4 Ex.
1 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 115

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. Oct.-Nov	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid Sellers	7
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	20
Tone :—Steady—Inactive.	

JAVA SUGAR

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	19/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	21
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct. Dec. Sellers	21/10 1/2
Tone :—	

MILL STORES MARKET.

Sept. 5.

Heads are ruling still very easy at Rs. 2-2, and the local demand is extremely poor. Home offers have been now firm at 31d. c.i.f. Bombay, Reeds have no fluctuations at all. Roller cloth 1803. Continued in demand and varied between Rs. 9-14 and Rs. 11 per yard, 16 oz. is ruling rather easy at Rs. 9-4; Slubbings of 10 by 1 11/16 by 13/16 kept in demand but are rather scarce, and are quoted at Rs. 35 per gross. Conical pereis, Ring Rabbeth and Rovings have nothing further to be reported. Leather sundries are almost quiet. Pickers English are silent and vary between Rs. 70 and Rs. 100. Quotations are almost same.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Sept. 5.

Quotations :—
Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 23 U. A.
Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 16, Japan.
Soda Bichromate, Rs. 44, German.
Soda Caustic, Rs. 33-8, U. A.
Soda Silicate, Rs. 13-8.
Soda Hydrosulphide, Rs. 1-12.
Potash Prussiate, Rs. 1-8 (Quiet).
Potash Bichromate, Rs. 60 (Easy).
Acid Oxatic, Rs. 60.
Acid Muriatic, Rs. 18.
Acid Acetic, As. 10.
Chloride Zinc, Rs. 23-8 (firm market).
Chloride Magnesium, Rs. 4-12 (very dull market).
Salt Aniline, As. 10 (steady).

COLOUR MARKET.

Sept. 5.

Quotations :—
Alizarine, 20 per cent., Rs. 85 per cwt.
Congo-Red, Rs. 2-4 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 4-4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 10-11 per lb.
Malachite Green, Rs. 7-4 per lb.
Fast Red, Rs. 7 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 8 per lb.
Sulpher Brown, Rs. 4 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 1-8 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 2-8 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals, Rs. 1-6 per lb.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 26-12-6.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 26-12-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26-14.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 92-14.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 92-14.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 93-2.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 9/16.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/3 25/32.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D. D., 1/3 11/16.
Ton of Exchange—
Quiet Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D.D., Frcs. 367.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., Frcs. 387.
Bank's buying D. D., Frcs. 377.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 165½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 161.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D.D., Rs. 202.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 274.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 180.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 346.
London Gold ready, sh. 92-4.
London Silver ready, d. 35-8.
London Silver forward, d. 35-8.
Tone of Silver—
Steady, Small Supplies, India bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, $4.46½.
French Exchange, Frcs. 57.40.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs. 60.70.
Italian Exchange, Lire. 102.00.
German Exchange, Mrks. 6200.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 57-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100-4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932, Rs. 100-4.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103-12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

The share market is closed to-day.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

The mile of rupees reached 550 ft on 1st instant. The following have kindly taken out Exemption passes (Value Rs. 500 each):—Sir Dorab Tata, Mr. R. D. Tata, Mr. T. M. Scrinzi and Mr F. Nelson. Donations have been received from the following:—Mr. Haji Mahomed Khanji, Rs. 250; Mr. Gulam Hussein Esaaji, Rs. 250; Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Rs. 250; Messrs. Merwanji and Sons, Rs. 250; Mr. Hargovindas D. Kantavala, Rs. 200; E. Spinner, Esq., Rs. 200; Chief and Rani Saheb of Jath, Rs. 200; Messrs. Geo. Service and Co., Rs. 150; Staff of Dawn Mill, Rs. 137; Cinema Majestic, Rs. 101; Edulji R. Contractor, Esq., Rs. 100; Darashaw Rustomji Vakharia, Rs. 100; Netherlands Trading Co., Rs. 100; Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Rs. 100; Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., Rs. 100; Sir Bernard Hunter, Rs. 100; D. Macropolo, Esq., Rs. 100; E. C. A., Rs. 100; Messrs. Brandon and Co., Rs. 100; Messrs. Spencer and Co., Rs. 100; Messrs. Pyrke's Stores, Rs. 100; A. Chalescondyles, Esq., Rs. 85; G. Sugdury, Esq., Rs. 85; A. Pallis, Esq., Rs. 85; G. Calvocoressi, Esq., Rs. 85; Staff of Globe Mill, Rs. 75; T. H. Browne, Esq., Rs. 54; Messrs. H. M. Chowna and Co., Rs. 51; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Rs. 50; F. Cornaglia, Esq., Rs. 50; Gloesche Dart, Esq., Rs. 50; G. Boyagis, Esq., Rs. 50; Messrs. Patel Bros., Rs. 50; A. Calgopoulo, Esq., Rs. 50; Lt.-Col. W. Liston, Rs. 50; Messrs. C. E. Randle, (Baroda) Indian Silver Tea set and other articles; Mrs. Martin (Baroda) Indian Silver Tea set and other articles; Messrs. Rose and Co., Gramophone; Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Materials and Garments; Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., Materials; Messrs. The Gramophone Co., Gramophone; Messrs. Hoar and Co., Materials; Messrs. Army and Navy Stores, Materials; Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. (Poona), Materials; Messrs. Armitage and Co., Materials.

MURDER OF WIFE.

According to a police report, Babaji Nadayan, a cobbler residing at Madanpura, cut his wife's neck at 9-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant and was running away, with his clothes all covered over with blood, when he was arrested by neighbours and handed over to the Police. Enquiries made by the Police showed that Babaji had been living with the deceased Vithabai, who was aged about forty, and his son Dhondiba at Madanpura. He had been ill-treating and consequently she had run away from home on several occasions. About a week ago Vithabai ran away to her daughter's hut at Ghorupdeo Road and complained to her that she had been beaten by her husband, she showed a cut on her forehead and her hand was also injured. She said her hand had been twisted. Babaji went to the hut at 7-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant when the deceased was sleeping under a platform in the hut. Her daughter, her uncle and a neighbour were taking their meal and they invited Babaji to join them but he refused. After the meal was over they all went out to buy grain and Babaji, also, went with them. After going a part of the way he disappeared. Some time after, a neighbour saw Babaji coming out of the hut. He was running away and as his clothes were covered with blood the neighbour Bayaji raised an alarm of murder. Another neighbour came out and they caught him and took him back to the hut when to their horror they saw the deceased lying on the floor in a pool of blood near the fire-place, with her neck cut. Babaji was, then, made over to the Police. A cobbler's knife with fresh blood on it was found under the platform.

The body of Vithabai was removed to the morgue, and an inquest was held by Mr. King, the Coroner at the Coroner's Court on Monday morning when Inspector Jefferies led the evidence.

Babaji was present at the enquiry.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made a post mortem examination of the deceased said he found three incised wounds on the left side of the neck, one of which had passed from left to right across the neck at its middle from the side of the neck to the middle line severing all structures of the neck, muscles, arteries and veins and nerves. The cause of death was hemorrhage from the wounds which could have been inflicted with the cobbler's knife produced.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT.

Babaji made a voluntary statement in the course of which he said that the deceased was on intimate terms with her son-in-law. As she was concealed in his hut he went and caught her there, though he was told she was not there. He saw the deceased hiding under the platform. He went with the others and then came back and did what he had to do. She asked him if he was a thief. He got up and cut her throat near the two fireplaces.

The jury returned a verdict of death from her throat having been cut with a cobbler's knife by Babaji Narayan.

INSTRUCTION OR EDUCATION?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In this country the officials at the head of the Educational Departments, next to the Ministers, call themselves "Directors of Public Instruction." In England and elsewhere they are known as "Directors of Education". The difference is significat. "Education" and "Instruction" are two entirely different things. The designation "D. P. I." is at least honest. The departments do not *"Educate"* and they don't pretend to do so. They only *instruct*. So far so good. But what I cannot reconcile with this is the designation of the Minister, e. g., Dr. Paranjpye is a Minister of *Education* while his deputy is Director of Public *Instruction*. The anomaly to be appoint. The Minister must change either his designation or that of his deputy, but of the two, the former will be more convenient, for, in the latter case, he will have to overhaul his whole department.—Yours, etc.

M. M. GIDWANI.

AKALI SITUATION.

STORIES OF POLICE BEATING.

TOTAL NUMBER OF WOUNDED REACHES 150.

"The Tribune" publishes the following communiques from the Siromani Gurdwara Prawandan Committee:—

A flying column is going about in the villages around *Guru-ka-Bagh* Black turbans never fail to invite abuses and beating. A Muhammedan waterman of Rajassansi was given a sound thrashing because he happened to be wearing a black turban at the time. Those suspected of giving rations for *Guru-ka-langar*, or helping in transport thereof, are given examplary corporal punishment. A poor Brahman of Jagdeh was also one of the victims. Milk is forcibly seized from women carrying it to *Guru-ka-Bagh* for the wounded.

35 AKALIS RENDERED SENSELESS.

A *Jatha*, consisting of sixty Akalis, after taking the usual pledge of non-violence before the *Akal Takht*, started at 1 p.m. As it grew dark in the way, they encamped for the night between Rajassansi and Raniwala bridge. At night, while they were lying asleep, they were assaulted by a police force. The Akalis were bitten so terribly that 35 of them lay senseless on the spot.

BODIES STREWN OVER ROAD AND FIELDS.

About 120 Akalis of the *Gargal* Akalis *Jatha*, under S. Narain Singh, Jathedar, left the *Akal Takht* at 1 p.m. When they reached the District Courts they were preceded by an armed police force who marched before the *Jatha* and stopped it at Gumtala bridge about one mile from the District Courts. When the *Jatha* reached there it was encircled by the police and the cavalry who had reached by that time. Mr. Dunnet, Deputy Commissioner, and a Military officer were on the spot. The police were ordered to charge, who wounded the Akalis who all along remained standing unresistingly before them with arms folded on their breasts and chanting hymns in the fulness of their devotion. The cavalry, a minute later, also charged and succeeded in breaking the Jatha in different directions and hounding them far into the fields. It was a piteous sight to see the bodies of the wounded strewn promiscuously over the roads and the field. Motor lorries were at once sent by the Committee to pick up the wounded. We succeeded in bringing back 51 Akalis, who were seriously wounded not only with lathis but some also with lances. Some are yet missing and must be lying wounded in some fields unknown.

COMMITTEE'S LETTER TO MR. DUNNET.

The Committee has sent the following letter to Mr. J. M. Dunnett:—

"You cannot be unaware that last night at the dead of night when a Jatha consisting of about sixty men was asleep at a place between Rajasansi and Ranewali canal bridge, police on foot and mounted led by two European officers fell upon them driving them into different directions and inflicting serious injuries to them. Neither the police took care of the wounded nor did they give us any intimation about the wounded and their whereabouts. Since morning, we have been receiving reports from various villages that the wounded have been lying there. When we send medical relief every possible obstacle is placed in our way, inspite of the assurance given by you to the contrary. Doctors are insulted by the police. Akalis who might be able to trace the wounded are not allowed to escort the doctors and facilities for conveyance are not allowed. Shelter and diet required for the wounded is strictly forbidden to pass. In case some casualty occures for want of timely medical relief, we will hold you responsible for that."

"To-day under your orders the Police and Cavalry charged and wounded seriously many Akalis with lathis and lances, some of whom must be lying on spots known only to you and the Cavalry. We hereby inform you that many are missing. If anyone of them expires during the night for want of medical relief, the entire responsibility shall rest on you."

HAPPENINGS OF THE 31ST.

The happenings at *Guru-ka-Bagh* on the 31st August, 1922, are thus reported by the Joint Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Amritsar:—

THE FIRST JATHA.

At about 2 p.m. a *Jatha* of 5 Akalis went out chanting hymns, to hew wood for the *Guru-ka-Langar* at *Guru-ka-Bagh*——when a police force at once fell upon them. The Akalis were felled down with lathis and in the beating he also personally took part. As all the five Akalis, for a while regained consciousness and stood up,————again shouted "maro maro; roko, roko" and himself used the *lathi*. As the Akalis, who love their religion more than their lives, lay unconscious,—jeered at them and said, "Now ask your "Jathedar to come and take you" and at the same time shouted, "Jathedar! come and take these; bring a doolie and carry these." At last when all the Akalis had become quite senseless, they were brought back. The boy scouts cleaned and dressed their wounds and administered medicine.

THE SECOND JATHA.

Hardly had the first *Jatha* been brought back on stretchers, when a second one went out to the garden on the other side. Having posted Gurkhas with rifles on the first side————fell upon the second batch on the other. They were beaten prostrate and then ordered to be caught by the hair and thrown into the swampy pond near by. The *Danda* Police dragged all the Akalis into the pond. Having laid them on their faces, some of the policemen gave them another sound beating on the backs. They used their lathis unsparingly and so thoroughly ducked the Akalis victims that two of them became unconscious. They put peat into their (months) beat them to their heart's content and again caught them by the hair, dragged them over shrubs and left them on the Gurdwara road. All the 5 lay senseless for about half an hour. Then their mouths were cleaned of peat and water was put into their mouths. Several members of this *Jatha* were also kicked on the head. The body of each Akali was covered over with nearly 50 marks of lathi blows. There were also marks on and around their private parts.

THE THIRD JATHA.

The 3rd Jatha of 5 Akalis also followed in the footsteps of the 1st one and was accorded the same treatment.

All the men of all the 3 Jathas were removed in a state of unconsciousness.

The Boy Scouts did their duty very well since the morning and served their wounded and unconscious brethren very tenderly.

Every incident was photographed and the above is an account of events of which I have been an eye-witness. They were also witnessed by something like 2,500 Akalis at *Guru-ka-Bagh* who however, maintained wonderful self-control. They uttered nothing but *Satnam Wahiguru*! Reports are reaching of similar assaulting of Akalis from outside also. Blockade of the Gurdwara of *Guru-ka-Bagh* continues as before.

TOTAL NUMBER OF WOUNDED.

The total number of the wounded "Akalis" as ascertained so far, has reached 150.

Not a single letter has been delivered to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee office to-day. Presumably this is the result of official order.

SOME QUESTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was with much astonishment and righteous indignation that I have seen the re-appearance in your issues of the 25th and 26th of Mr. B. F. Bharucha after an absence of 10 days which everyone, including, I am sure, yourself, hoped would be permanent. My indignation is due to the fact that he has ventured forth without answering my little list of questions which you were kind enough to publish on the16th. I have, of course, fondly imagined that for the last 10 days Mr. Bharucha has been.

(a) looking on a copy of the Code of Manu to decide whether he would prefer it to the Penal Code:

(b) trying to discourse what was the system of Land Revenue Settlement under Akbar for which the manifested such admiration.

(c) hunting up the lives of Akbar and Jehangir with reference to the incidents in their careers mentioned by me.

(d) endeavouring to make up his mind whether he would or would not like the medley back again.

There will not of course be wanting unpleasant people to suggest that at the time when he broke into his paen on praise on behalf of the Code of Manu and the Emperor Akbar Mr. Bharucha knew nothing whatsoever about these subjects except the names but shall I make such an insinuation in the case of such a patriot and lover of his country? Perish the thought.

All I ask therefore is that Mr. Bharucha will be so good as kindly to answer my questions upon which he can proceed in his congenial task as the champion Boie of Bombay without let or hindrance.—Yours etc.

INTERESTED.

TABOOT DAY IN BANDRA.

BAD ROADS AND BAD LIGHTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sunday was the last day of the Mohorrum Season when three taboots, namely, one from Nowpada and two from the Slaughter house were carried in procession to their destination.

Ever since the stoppage of Taboot processions in Bombay very big crowds of people from Bombay and elsewhere come into Bandra by rail and road, the police having a rather stiff time of it in controlling the traffic and keeping peace and order. There were many special train running between Bandra and Bombay, and although several extra booking boxes were put up outside the Bandra Station yet there were big crushing crowds at the counters for tickets. The hustling and jostling among whom for precedence must have been a rather painful experience. Anyhow the Railway Company's coffers appeared to have gained a great deal and there was also a pompous parade of the Railway Police Officers in their smart uniforms at the Bandra Station.

The Bandra police it appears have a very strong complaint to make against the Municipality. On the Katal-Ki night they had great difficulty in regulating the procession, there being not a single street lamp burning all throughout the procession route. The roads also were so mucky that they appeared to have been made of nothing but soft clay. As regards lighting it is a notorious fact that night after night many lamps are left unlit. Such a scandalous state of things demands an immediate enquiry by the ratepayers as dependence on their representatives on the Municipal Council for any impartial and independent intervention in the matter would be absolutely futile.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BRUTAL MURDER,

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Sangappa Sanappa and others.

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(*Before the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump*).

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. Waterfield, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced two of them to death and the third accused who was the wife of the deceased to transportation for life under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The deceased Hanma Agsar and the accused were residing at Timmapur in Dharwar District. Accused No. 3, Seetavva, was the deceased's wife and was intimate with accused No. 1, Sangappa, and the intimacy was naturally resented by the deceased. About a week before the murder, accused No. 1 came to see one Dodbasappa about the lease of some land. Dodbasappa was away, but his son Bhimappa was there, and while they were talking, the deceased came and abused accused No. 1 for coming to the house. There was a quarrel between them in the course of which the deceased spat on the accused's face. This was the immediate cause of the murder. On the 17th March, 1922, accused No. 1 induced accused No. 2 to go with him, and some time after midnight they went to the deceased's house where accused No. 3 was on the watch. She opened the door, lit a lamp and the accused went into the house. They entered the room where the deceased was sleeping and murdered him in the most brutal manner, while accused No. 3 stood near with the lamp. Accused No. 1 kicked his testicles violently and stamped on his body breaking his ribs, while accused No. 2 held him. He also squeezed his throat. When he was dead the two accused wrapped his body in a quilt and took it out to the cattle pen, where they laid it by one of the bullocks. Accused No 3 was told to raise an alarm that her husband had been attacked and killed by a bullock. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 went away and accused No. 3 raised the alarm as instructed. Various people came and were told that the deceased had been killed by a bullock. The story was believed at the time and the Patil sent a report to the police. The genuineness, of accused No. 3's story, was, however, suspected, because the bullock she pointed out as having killed the deceased was known to be quite tame and when it was examined no blood stains were found on its horns. She was asked to point out where the deceased had slept and as blood stains were found there the police came to the conclusion that the bullock story was false and that the deceased had been murdered. After due investigation all the accused were arrested. Accused No. 1 had blood stains on his shirt and Dhoti. The three accused were sent before the Magistrate, where they made full confessions, which they repeated in the committal proceedings but retracted in the Sessions Court.

Accused No. 1 in his defence stated that he was beaten by the police, and that the blood on his clothes was due to a blow on the nose. Accused No. 2 admitted that he was asked by accused No. 1 to murder the deceased, and that he was taken by him to the deceased's house during the night, but he denied his presence at the time of murder. Accused No. 3 repeated her original story about the bullock.

JUDGMENT.

The Sessions Judge observed that he was unable to agree with the opinion of the assessors, who were of opinion that none of the accused was guilty. It was an admitted fact that the deceased died a violent death. He saw no reason for doubting the genuineness of the confessions, which were corroborated by other evidence. The defence story contained many improbabilities and was not corroborated. All the witnesses stated that the bullock was not in the habit of attacking people. The existence of blood stains on the floor of the room agreed with the prosecution story, but was inconsistent with that told by accused No. 3. He had therefore no hesitation in rejecting the defence story as untrue. The murder was a peculiarly brutal one. The absence of an adequate motive in the case of accused No. 2 did not appear to him any reason for showing mercy.

Their lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, appeared for the first accused. Mr. Hanmantrao B. Gumaste, appeared for the second accused.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

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MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

ALSO IN TABLET FORM

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Ordinary monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, 6 p.m.

Poona Races: 1st meeting, 3rd Day.

University Senate Meeting: C. J. Hall, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Prof. Gopalji's lecture on "Hygienic Food," St. Xavier's College, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 8.

Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m. (S. T.)

The mail s.s. "Mantua" with the mails of Aug. 24th, expected to arrive at 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 9.

The s.s. "Plassey," with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: 1st Meeting, 4th Day.

SUNDAY, Sept. 10.

Prof. Gopalji's lecture on "Personal Hygiene" at the Elphinstone College, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-35 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30; and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.

Empire: 4-20, 6-20, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-40 and 10-15 p.m.

Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G I P TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY; (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail via Jubbulpore	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 30	15 30
Pa ras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 45	7 50
* Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Ex ress	21 40	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail..	13 35	16 0
Gujerat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	23 45
Kathiawar Express ..	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 5

*Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions.

BAND NOTICE.

The Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Rly. Regt A. F. I. will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail steamer "Mantua" with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Friday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail steamer "Kashgar' which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 4th instant.

O. S. K.'s steamer Indus Maru sailed from Moji on the 3rd inst. for Bombay via ports of call.

The Clan line s.s. "Maclaren" arrived in London on the evening of the 3rd inst.

The Clan line s.s. "Macnaughton" arrived in London on the evening of the 2nd inst.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

In aid of Mulshi Satyagraha, the Gandharva Natak Mandali will stage at the New Elphinstone Theatre to-night at 8-30 p.m. "Swayamwara," under the presidentship of Deshbhakta Nanasaheb Vaidya. Distinguished national leaders will be present.

STAGING OF A TAMIL DRAMA.

The members of the Subodha Sangeetha Sabah will stage "Yayathi" a Tamil Drama by Rao Bahadur P. Sambandhamudaliar, B.A., B.L., on Saturday, the 9th September, 1922, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Elphinstone Theatre, Corner Grant Road. All Madrasi residents in Bombay are requested to patronise the play.

KHADDAR SALE AT MATUNGA.

The Matunga Congress Committee has arranged to keep a large stock of all different varieties of khaddar at the Congress office. Fresh khaddar at 4 annas per yard, is also available at the above office. Special arrangements have been made to buy khaddar from Ajmer and other places.

BAL SAHITYA EXHIBITION.

Mr. Chitalia of the Bhagini Samaj writes: On the occasion of the 54th birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Bhagini Samaj has decided to hold Woman and Child Literature Exhibition on Sept. 17, 18, 19. The exhibition will include books, magazines, newspapers and other objects connected with education. The Bhagini Samaj appeals to all sympathisers to render all possible help.

LATE REVD. FR. JOSEPH FERREIRA MEMORIAL FUND.

At a public meeting of the Catholic community of Andheri held on Sunday last in the parish school at which Mr. Everest Gomes presided it was unanimously resolved to collect donations from the friends and sympathisers of the late Fr. Ferreira and from the Catholics of the parish to which the deceased prelate was attached. Father Ferreira who was only 37 years old was educated in the Kandy Seminary and was ordained in 1905. He was a man of brilliant parts and his death in the flower of manhood is a loss which is much deplored.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ending 2nd September the total mortality 688 was 34 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 29.80. These figures compare favourably with those for the 35th week of 1921 when the mortality was 903 and death-rate 47.94; and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1917-1921) when the average mortality was 819 and death-rate 43.48. The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 9 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 213 as against 5 and 213 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 170 were among infants under one year of age; 32 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City. Smallpox and Cholera were absent during the week. Plague caused 8 attacks and 7 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 381 as against 361 in the 35th week of the last year and 396 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1917-1921).

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The fifth ordinary monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day at 6 p.m., (S.T.) in the Congress Office.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM.

A meeting of the Physics Colloquium will be held in the Physics Lecture Room, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, on Friday, September 8th, at 4-30 p.m. when the Rev. Dr. A. Steichen, S.J., will read a paper on "The Quantum Theory." All interested are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Architectural Association a meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) the 7th, at the architectural rooms of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. Claude Batley, A.R.I., B.A., when Mr. J. F. Sheervai, (Civil) Architect, Parsi Housing Society, will open a discussion on the above subject.

Those interested are cordially requested to attend.

THE "TAJ" STRIKERS.

Yesterday some of the strikers who were not served were at their prayers in their quarters while their fellowmen were in Court. In the evening at 5 p.m. all the strikers met at Wellington Mews recited on bended knees the Rosary and the Litany of the B. V. Mary and offered prayers to their Patron Saints. They then discussed a portion of Pope Leo XIII.'s Encyclical Rerum Novarum as to when the state should interfere in case of a strike, when it is the duty of the public authority to prevent and to punish injury and why the wage-earners who are undoubtedly among the weak and necessitous should be specially cared for and protected by Government. They then decided to leave their whole cause in the hands of Providence, the generous public of Bombay and the Government specially as their grievances are just and the mode of their procedure to peaceably remedy the abnormal state of affairs created by the Taj Management had failed. They next went in procession to visit the Blessed Sacrament at the Church of the Holy Name and quietly dispersed.

CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL TRESPASS

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, V. A. Fernandes and 189 other strikers belonging to the Indian Hotels, Company, Ltd., were charged with criminal trespass.

Mr. N. N. Sahir, bar-at-law appeared for the Company, while Mr. Pais, pleader, defended the accused.

On the case being called out the Magistrate enquired of Mr. Pais, whatever might be the dispute of the men, whether they were going to vacate the Company's quarters or not since they had been dismissed by the Management.

Mr. Pais said with regard to that particular point the Magistrate must understand what had actually happened. The men were wrongly dismissed and therefore, it was no dismissal at all. They had been served with summonses only yesterday and accordingly they all came to the Court. As soon as His Worship had heard him, he would willingly agree to whatever course the Court suggested. He wished to make an application as regards the legal aspect of the case. In short, he wanted to put before His Worship the men's case. There were three grievances of the men. If anybody broke anything or some customer took away anything the poor waiter was held responsible for it. In the "Taj" and the "Greens" there were several departments. From the Secretary down to the hamal if anybody broke anything, the poor waiter was held responsible for it. Was it fair to make the person who got the least pay responsible for all breakages?

Mr. Sahir wanted to know as to what had all that Mr. Pais said got to do with the case?

The magistrate said that Mr. Pais' point was quite irrelevent and he would not allow irrelevent matter to be discussed in the Court. If Mr. Pais wanted time for his case he would give it. Were not the strikers dismissed by the Management? If they were dismissed, what right had they to remain any longer in the quarters of the Company?

Mr. Sahir said the strikers were aware that the Company had engaged the services of 100 new men who required quarters.

Mr. Pais said he was simply putting the men's case before His Worship.

The magistrate said that as regards the rights and wrongs of the case he had nothing to do.

Mr. Pais: "I was citing the grievances of the men. I simply want justice and nothing more from this Court. Justice is not eliminated from mercy. Justice and mercy always go together."

Mr. Sahir (interrupting Mr. Pais):—The "Bombay Chronicle" is good enough to give information to them from day to day. They knew every thing about the case.

The Magistrate said that he was willing to help the parties if they came to some reasonable settlement.

Mr. Pais:—Will your Worship hear me what my case is?"

The Magistrate interrupting said he did not want to hear irrelevent matters.

The case was postponed till the 7th instant.

CHARGED UNDER POLICE ACT.

Yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Naden charged one Baptist Fernandez, a striker under Section 34 Rule 2 of the Bombay City Police Act for refusing to give his name and address when asked by a Police officer. Mr. Alex. A. Pais, pleader, appeared for the accused. His worship thought that no offence was committed and that he would therefore take bail. He accordingly passed an order that the accused be bailed out in a sum of Rs. 50 and one surety of like amount to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day at 11-30 a.m. to answer the charge of Criminal Trespass filed against him by Mr. Gandhy, the Secretary of the Indian Hotels Company. The accused was only asked his name and address and bailed out.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

Nana Atmaram, Police Sepoy No. 2429, whilst going on his rounds at Mazagaon at 1-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant noticed a man lying unconscious on the road and roused the neighbourhood. The man was identified by one Bahibai as her husband Nana Chimanji and was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died from the effects of opium poisoning. At an inquest held on his body it appeared that Nana had two wives who always quarrelled. The second wife Babi, thereupon, left his house and went to live with her brother at Mazagaon. He went to take her back when her brother pushed him out. Evidence of a licensed opium vendor showed that the deceased had purchased twelve annas worth of opium on Friday last.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE CORPORATION AND TRAMWAY UNION.

CO-OPERATION INVITED FOR AVERTING STRIKE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President, the Bombay Tramway Union, has addressed the following communication to the Secretary, Municipal Corporation, Bombay:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to forward to you a copy of a letter I addressed to the Directors of the Tramway Company. You will, I trust, appreciate these efforts of mine to bring about an amicable settlement of the present dispute between the Company's officers and the Union's members. The City-fathers are naturally interested in a contented staff of the Tramway Company, which, on account of the nature of its business is a public utility Company. Any dispute between the Company and its employees resulting in a general stoppage is bound to affect and considerably inconvenience the travelling public in the city and Corporators as representatives of the citizens, in my humble opinion, should be given an opportunity to have their say in the matter and find out ways and means to avert the impending strike and hence this communication.

You will therefore be good enough to place at the earliest opportunity my letter before the Corporation for the consideration of the honourable members.

You will find enclosed also a copy of the Constitution of the Union and I shall particularly draw your attention to articles No 10, 11, 34 and 53 of the same.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Bombay citizens' most faithful and loyal Servant.

(Sd.) L. R. TAIRSEE,

President,

The Bombay Tramway Union."

Workmen's Institute,

Parel, Aug. 26.

"To

The Directors,

The B. E. S. & T. Company, Ltd.

Colaba, Bombay.

Gentlemen:

Since last month I have the pleasure to come in contact with your employees as President of their Union. It is my misfortune that I have been entrusted with my present office at a time when relations between the officers of the Company and the members of the Union are to a great extent strained. I have brought with me quite an open mind to bear on the issues that are involved in the dispute between the Company and Union.

On the one hand you will agree with me that when 1254 out of 127 who cared to participate in the ballot by the Union on the question of strike to secure redress of their grievances by legitimate method of co-operative bargaining are cast for an immediate strike as against only 18 there must be something seriously wrong that is agitating the minds of your employees especially as I said at their meeting the other day that "No hard working man unless his life was made unbearable by the conditions of his service was prepared to sacrifice even temporarily the comforts of a settled life for an uncertain millenium with the rigours attending an industrial struggle as his lot in the immediate future."

So far as I can make out the question of the recognition of the Union is the crux of the whole situation. And in this matter I have not failed to appreciate your willingness to parley and deal with an organisation solely constituted of a body of your employees. You have gone even further than that in attempting to organise a co-operative Union and thus showing the other employers the breadth of your views and your concern for the welfare of your employees.

The presence of a few outsiders whose activities are confined by the constitution of the Union to a mere advisory capacity is considered as essential by the men in the present state of labour literacy and organisation, while it is resented by you as likely to involve your men in unnecessary conflict with their employers and lead to constant strife between Capital and Labour.

So both the Company's officials and its employees are looking at each other's actions and motives with suspicion and askance with the result that a threat of immediate suspension of work is clearly indicated in the resolution passed on Thursday's meeting. I have been able—and I say this not for taking any credit to myself—to persuade the men to give me the discretion of calling them "off duty"—my object being that I should avail myself of every opportunity to bring about a settlement by consent.

I trust you will be good enough these sincere efforts of mine made in the cause of industrial harmony and peace and reciprocate them by giving me an opportunity so that together we might work to find out a way in the interests of all concerned—not forgetting the public, who because we differ, are likely to be obliged to tramp their way to and from their offices—out of the present not altogether hopeless impasse.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) L. R. TAIRSEE,

President."

Workmen's Institute,

Parel, Aug. 14.

Mr. Tairsee adds that he has received no reply beyond a simple acknowledgement of his letter to the Tramway Directorate.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE WILL O' THE WISPS.

The new concert party "The Will o' the Wisps" gave their opening performance at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night, when a very enjoyable programme was presented to a large audience. The frequent applause and outbursts of laughter proved how successful were the company's efforts to amuse. The artistes, most of whom are known to Bombay, all work well together to give a tip-top show. Mr. Harry Reynolds has already made his name, here as a baritone of considerable merit, and he delighted his audience with his powerful and expressive rendering of the Prologue from "Pagliacci," and also with some tuneful old English folk-songs. Mr. Jack Crichton, the comedian, is as comical as ever his frequent appearances being the signal for much merriment. Nobody can help laughing at his grotesque make-up and antics, although sometimes his humour is apt to be a trifle blase. Mr. Eric Masters is quite at his ease flirting with the ladies, with whom he sings some bright little songs. He also takes a prominent part in the various sketches and concerted items with good effect. Miss Beryl Lucinda treats us to some dainty dancing, and Miss Edna Raymond charms us with her ballad singing. Miss Gina George and Miss Eileen Yates, two very attractive lasses, also assist with their songs, in making the evening go with a swing. The two short sketches. "A Musical Disorderly Room" and "A Night in a Harem" are both highly amusing. Mr. David Keir works heard at the piano throughout the evening. "The Will o' the Wisps" are playing at the Excelsior Theatre every night at 9-30 p.m. throughout the week, and are well worth a visit.

CRICKET IN POONA.

PARSEES V. EUROPEANS.

The Parsees will play the Europeans on the 11th, 12th and 13th instant, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, respectively on the Poona Gymkhana ground at 11 a.m. (S. T.), The team will leave Bori Bunder on Sunday next at 2-45 p.m. by the Poona Mail and will put up at Wood-Lands, Mr. H. M. Mehta's Bunglow, on Koregaon Road. The team will consist of:—

(1) Col. Mistry K. M. (Capt.); (2) Mr. Bahadur Kapadia; (3) Mr. R. J. Jamsetji; (4) Mr. P. H. Daruvala; (5) Mr. H. J. Vajifdar; (6) Mr. B. K. Kalapesi; (7) Mr. D. K. Kapadia; (8) Mr. D. D. Driver; (9) Mr. S. H. Kolah; (10) Mr. S. N. Ghandhy; (11) B. S. Bhapoo.

Reserves:—Mr. F. E. Kapadia and Mr. J. N. Elavia.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Seventh Meeting (to-day) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (Weather permitting).

1. Tent Pegging over Hurdle.
2. Saddling Race:—Competitors will ride bareback over a course including jump to where their saddles are parked. They will saddle up and return over the same course. Syces must not assist and two girths must be used.
3. Bow-Tie and Cigarette Race:—(Ladies Nomination) Competitors will ride a course to their lady partners who will hand them cigarettes and light same. Ladies will then tie a bow-tie on their partners. Competitors will then mount and return over course. First in with cigarette alight and tie correctly and neatly tied to win.

(N.B.)—Competitors are asked to bring their own bow-ties.

4. Blindfold Race:—Competitors will ride a course with their horses blindfolded.
5. Reversing Race:—Competitors will back their horses over a 15 yards course.
6. Scurry.—

Practice for the sports will be held on the Marine Lines Maidan on Monday and Tuesday morning.

A band will play during the afternoon.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The League Association football results are as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Burnley four, Arsenal one; Aston Villa one, Cardiff City three; Tottenham Hotspur two Everton nil; Nottingham Forest nil, Huddersfield one; Middlesboro five, Manchester City nil.; Chelsea three, Stoke two; Bolton three, Oldham one; Sheffield United one, Blackburn one; Preston nil, West Bromwich Albion nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Clapton nil, Blackpool one; Stockport County one, Bradford City nil; Wolverhampton Wanderers nil, Fulham nil; Port Vale one, Hull City nil; Leeds United one, Southampton nil; Derby County two, West Ham United one; Manchester United one, Wednesday nil; South Shields one, Notts County nil; Rotherham County nil; Leicester City nil.

THIRD DIVISION. (Suthern.)

Luton town four, Brentford nil; Bristol City two. Plymouth Argyle nil; Swindon town four; Merthyr town nil; Millwall five; Watford one; Qneens Park Rangers two; Norwich City nil; Swansea town two; Reading two.

MEMORIAL TO SIR V. D. THACKERSEY.

MEETING AT CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

A preliminary meeting was held at the Central Cooperative Institute to arrange for a public meeting to raise a memorial to the late Sir V. D. Thackersey, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

Sir Narayen said it was unnecessary for him to express their regret and the loss which the country had sustained by Sir Vithaldas' death. It was in the fitness of things that the preliminary meeting was held in the place which was the seat of the Central Cooperative movement. The idea of a Central Institute for the purpose of cooperation in the presidency was entirely due to the brain, and, also, the active interest taken by the late Sir Vithaldas. Sir Vithaldas stood among the great men in India who, in their own individual right, embodied some ideal. It was their duty to give effect to their admiration for the qualities of his life and erect a memorial which should always speak to the present and future generations of the philanthropic services rendered to this country.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar then read out some of the letters of sympathy which he had received. He said Sir Vithaldas was a source of strength not only to the co-operative movement, but to all modern movements. Only 12 days ago they had held a meeting at Sir Vithaldas' place for the purpose of having a building for this institute, and he hoped his friends would fulfil that idea by having a building in his memory for that purpose.

Principal Tannan then moved that a public meeting be held to perpetuate the memory of Sir Vithaldas, the place and time to be arranged hereafter.

This was duly seconded and was carried.

After the appointment of the Committee etc., the meeting was dissolved.

POLICE RAID ON PATHAN CHUMMERIES.

TWENTY MEN CAPTURED.

The Suburban Police are taking very drastic measures for the expulsion of all Pathan undesirables from the Suburbs. On Monday night there was a Police raid on the Pathan chummerics at Kurla where about twenty men were captured; and these are being sent back to their respective places.

The Moharrum has passed off quietly in Lucknow.

* * * * *

Arrangements are being made for the U. P. Provincial Conference to be held at Dehra Dun on 29th, 30th and 31st October next.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

K. S. L. I. MEET D. L. I. IN FINALS

A DRAWN MATCH.

The final of the Rovers Football Tournament was played yesterday on the Cooperage ground. The finalists were the K. S. L. I. and Durham Light Infantry teams. Both the teams had come up to this stage of a hard-fought tournament through a gruelling process. It was the excellent and sound tactics of the opposing teams that placed them in this enviable situation. Both teams were exceptionally strong in defence. They were no less skilful in attack and aggressive operations. While the K. S. L. I. forward pack was perhaps a trifle superior in individual initiative in attack, the Durham Infantry proved more masterful as a combination. What advantage the K. S. L. I. enjoyed in the suppleness and ease of their attacking operations they had to yield to their opponents in their concerted play and united evolutions. There was thus little to choose between the two and expectation was heightened to see what would be the issue of a clash between two such excellent teams as the day's protagonists had proved themselves to be. Besides both the teams had attracted plenty of sympathisers and these mustered in large numbers to see their favourites win. Consequently a very large crowd had turned up to witness the match.

The day's game might easily be described as one of the best matches of the whole tournament. Play commenced punctually at 5-30 p.m. The afternoon was free from rain and play proceeded under ideal conditions. From the kick-off the Durham Infantrymen got possession of the ball and as the result of a series of short distance passes carried the leather right upto the Shropshire goal, when Flavell cleared at the opportune time. The Durhamites kept up a good pace throughout and kept the K. S. L. I. continually on the run. The Durhamites had a fine chance to score, but Robinson in shooting slightly raised the ball and missed a golden opportunity. Hitherto the K. S. L. I. were getting the worst of the game, but midway through their forwards freshened up and Millard and Puttock began to make things look lively in their wing. They kept up an insistent pressure, but Shaw and Brammer were quite up to the demands made on their defence capacities and never once allowed the K. S. L. I. forwards to get past them and attack their citadel unawares. Play continued with varying fortunes till the close of the first half, which saw the rival teams on absolutely level terms Play after the restart saw the Durhamites taking the first spell in attack. Their left wing consisting of Anderton and Morgan put up a splendid fight and worried Carter and Hinson a good deal. Twice they were within an ace of scoring, but Lewis intervened at the nick of time and averted disaster. A ding-dong struggle ensued neither side getting any decided advantage. Not that there were not any chances to score, but erratic shooting on both sides and excellent defence stood in the way of any goals being scored. Smith the K. S. L. I. custodian was more often called upon to save than his Vis-a-Vis on the other side, but he responded splendidly and pulled his side out of danger. The game ended with no goal being scored by either side.

K. S. L. I.	Nil.
D. L. I.	Nil.

K. S. L. I.—Smith; Evans Lewis, Flavell, Carter and Hinson; White, Lea, Newman, Millard and Puttock.

D. L. I.—Elliott, Shaw and Brammer; Healey, Taylor and Robson; Rymell, Robinson, Hawkesly, Anderton and Morgan.

Mr. J. C. Baker refereed.

(TO-DAY'S MATCH.)

The draw will be replayed at 5-30 p.m. this evening. The Committee is providing extra accommodation.

DEATH OF GEORGE R. SIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The death is announced of Mr. George R. Sims, a famous journalist.

The late George Robert Sims, journalist and dramatic author was born in 1847. He was educated at Hamvell College and Bonn. He was a journalist and playwright from 1874. Under the pen-name of Dagonet, he wrote the Mustard and Cress column of the Referee, from its inception in 1877. He was a most prolific author, about sixty books standing to his credit the chief of them being:—"The Dagonet Ballads,' 'Ten Commandments,' 'Lights of London,' 'In the Ranks', 'Sleeping Beauty', and 'Puss in Boots.'

SAWARKAR BROTHERS—A CORRECTION.

Dr. M. B. Velkar writes:—

Dear Sir,

My attention has been drawn to the report of the proceedings of yesterday's welcome meeting in honour of Mr. Ganesh Damodar Sawarkar, wherein I find that my speech has been misreported.

According to the report, it would appear that I said "the views of Sawarkar brothers had changed since the time they were sentenced." This is not what I actually said and more-over if I allow the report to go uncorrected it would be unfair to Sawarkar brothers, since it would be taken that rigours of a prison life had brought about a change in the views of Sawarkar brothers.

What I actually said was this:—"That according to Sawarkar brothers constitution agitation had no meaning in a country like India, where there was no constitution, in the true sense of the term, existing and where the voice of the people never became law. For instance in England where there was democratic constitution for the Government of the country, where there was the institution of parliament existing, where voice of the people became law, constitutional agitation had a meaning.

"It was at the time of the advent of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, that Sawarkar brothers thought that time for constitutional agitation had arrived in India, since the M. C. Reforms, with all their defects, gave some basis according to Sawarkar brothers for constitutional agitation to secure full Self-government and it was in this strain that they wrote a letter to the Government offering to work out the Reforms if they were released."

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

QUARRYMAN	1
GALWAY GATE	2
KILREA	3

THE EGLINTON HANDICAP.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

NICETY	1
CEREMONY	2
VOLSURE	3

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles—Div. I.

BRIDGEND	1
RECIPROCITY	2
LADY CLEOPATRA	3

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Mile—Div. II.

ROSEY TREAD	1
OVERSEAS	2
MAMETZ	3

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

ISHALLAH	1
REENAN	2
LEOPOLD	3

THE LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE—Distance 2¾ Miles.

RED TURK	1
TRAVELLER	2
TRUNCHEON	3

THE CECIL GREY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

HATCHEL	1
BAKTAVAR	2
AJEEL	3

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

DARTMOOR	1
TRADE MARK	2
NEVERMIND	3

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

KUITE DARK	1
BELLE VOYAGEUSE II	2
MOSSLEY	3

1ST MEETING 3RD DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(Wednesday, 6th September, 1922.)

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Handicap for Horses I Division.)

Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000.

Galway Gate 9-12, Goldgainer 9-1, Owen Roe 9-0, Quarryman 8-13, Plymouth Rock 8-12, Noutbutweel 8-10, Mist 8-4, Fretwork 8-3, Kilrea 7-12, Arclight 7-12, Dorania 7-6, Vallance 7-6, Belvedere 7-4.

THE EGLINTON HANDICAP.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(Handicap for Horses 3 Years Old Only.)

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

Outram's Fancy 9-4, Nicety 9-0, Volsure 8-13, Joy Girl 8-6, Chinese White 8-6, Czarda 8-3, Lisnasharragh 8-0, Eagle's Way 8-0, Ceremony 7-7, Lady Loo 6-8.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(Handicap for Horses III Division.)

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

Rosey Tread 9-8, Mametz 9-7, Blackwater 9-4, Ragazzo 9-4, Elphene 9-2, Heir-at-Law 9-1, Stellite 9-0, Beggar Prince 8-13, Bathurst 8-12, Wolfram 8-6, Mirabelle 8-5, Pilgrim's Pass 8-2, The Minx 7-13, Overseas 7-11, Kintail 7-8, Another Night 7-5, Balline 7-5, Caterham Valley 7-4, Leicester Square 6-12.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(Handicap for Horses III Division.)

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

Paragua 9-8, Bridgend 9-8, Reciprocity 9-7, Millmount 9-3, Lady Cleopatra 8-13, Roi Grison 8-12, Eccleston 8-11, Perfect Day 8-11, Old Chris 8-5, Thunder 8-4, Charles William 8-0, My Patsey 7-13, Elsewise 7-9, Vlinger 7-5, Zanzibar 7-5, Lord Jim 7-3, Rueful 6-12.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(Handicap for Arabs II Division.)

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

Hakum 9-0, Winning Post 8-11, Lamington 8-7, Arvil 8-3, Ishallah 8-1, Dunbar 8-0, Peninsula 7-13, Brindisi 7-13, Hero 7-12, Dowlat 7-12, Cairo 7-11, Leopold 7-11, Reeman 7-7, Vernon 7-7.

THE LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2¾ miles.

(Handicap for Horses.)

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

Reigning Star 12-7, Traveller 12-3, Tugboat 12-2, Truncheon 12-0, Red Turk 11-5, Prim 10-4, Corkscrew 10-4, Johnson 10-2, Shernette 9-12, Carbide 9-7.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Terms for Arab Ponies III Division.)

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Hatchel 9-6, Alder 9-4, Ajeel 9-4, Toonah 9-4, Frosty Face 9-4, Baktavar 9-0, Salute 9-0, Hermit 9-0, The Druid 8-10, Gunrunner 8-10, Resolute 8-10, Kletitor 8-10, Once Again 8-6, Lord Durham 8-6, Hilal 8-6, Aris 8-6, Mahdir 8-6, Artisan 7-12.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(Terms for Arab Ponies.)

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Dartmoor 9-10, Kooleb 8-11, Trade Mark 8-3, Towfik 8-5, Vernon 8-5, Dublin 8-1, Summerton 8-1, Pareek 7-11, Nevermind 7-11, Arthur 7-11, Honeysuckle 7-3, White Rose 7 3, Beadmaker 7-3, Nasarulla 7-3.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(Handicap for Horses II Division.)

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

Cresset 9-4, Zea 9-2, The Lark 9-0, Tarvie 8-13, Divide 8-12, Quite Dark 8-12, The Count 8-11, Lemoine 8-10, Whit Week 8-9, Southern Beauty 8-9, Vale of York 8-4, Mimi 8-2, Whispering 8-2, Mossley 8-1, Atrocity 8-1, Murmansk 8-0, Dayspring 7-13, Belle Voyageuse II 7-12, Golden Treasury 7-11, Cracknel 7-9, Eagleswell 7-8.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

"KID" LEWIS BEATS MARCEL THOMAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

At Premierland in Whitechapel, to-day, "Kid" Lewis, the British Empire Champion, beat Marcel Thomas, ex-champion of France in a fifteen-round middleweight contest. Frenchman's seconds threw in sponge after the fourth round.

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(Acts 5.)
under the presidentship of
DESHBHAKTA NANASAHEB VAIDYA.
Distinguished National Leaders will be present.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, September 6, 1922.

KEMAL'S TRIUMPH.

The situation in Asia Minor is developing rapidly. There is hardly any room left for doubt that the Kemalists have inflicted a crushing defeat on their enemy. According to the Smyrna representative of the "Daily Mail" M. Sterghiades, who was appointed Greek High Commissioner only recently, has informed the Allies' and the United States' Consuls that he will accept an armistice for the peaceful evacuation of Asia Minor. This is by no means surprising, though we were not prepared for so dramatic a confession from Greek sources quite so early in the operations. An explanation is not difficult. The Greeks, it may not be widely known, were playing a waiting but desperate game in Asia Minor, —though they were fully aware of the inferiority of their moral and physical strength—counting all the time on the prestige of Great Britain to make good the Greek deficiencies. The check-mating of the plans regarding the occupation of Constantinople has marked the beginning of retrogression so far as Greece is concerned. The Kemalists, who were prevented from concentrating troops at Ismid when the Greeks were threatening Constantinople, have been aware that they could expect no quarter from their enemies, the Greeks, and that the only way to a speedy issue in the Near East lay in an appeal to arms. Whatever the anti-Turk propagandists had to say, the Kemalists were well-prepared to take the offensive in Asia Minor at their own convenience, and they have now been successful beyond the worst anticipations of pro-Greek British statesmen like Mr. Lloyd George and their Greek allies. A Smyrna message says that the Turkish advance continues along the whole front and the Greeks are withdarwing without fighting, burning towns and villages in the line of retreat. The Greeks have in fact lost the last line of defence before Smyrna. The Allied cruisers have been ordered to Smyrna, but we trust they will not be used for the purpose of cheating the Turks of the fruits of their victory.

So successful have the Kemalists been that the British Government, according to the "Weekly Dispatch," "is *now* anxious to expedite Near East Conference". This is extremely significant, compared with the British attitude of not many days ago, when the Foreign Office would not think of a conference, it it were to be preceded or even accompanied by the Greek evacuation of Asia Minor! France saw the absurdity of such attitude and rightly refused to be drawn into any such engagement. The events of the last few days have, however, made British statesmen revise their outlook. Not only do they now accept the French proposal that Asia Minor should be evacuated as a preliminary to the effective carrying out of the Paris proposals of March last but they are *anxious* to expedite a conference, and possibly thereby retrieve the Greeks from the grave disaster which has already overtaken them. The Kemalists are not likely to be deceived. If British statesmen really mean business, they must be straightforward in their dealings and make a clean breast of their share in the tragedy of the Treaty of Sevres. As we pointed out yesterday, the Kemalists who are fighting for the preservation of their national self-respect and for the honour of Islam, are not actuated by aggressive designs against other nations. But they claim—and very rightly too—that the pledges of Mr. Lloyd George, given to the Muslims of the world on January 5, 1918 "on behalf of His Majesty's Government" shall be faithfully carried out. If Mr. Lloyd George had remained faithful to the solemn undertakings he had publicly given to the Muslims, much of the distress, suffering and loss of life inflicted on the Turks since the Armistice would have been spared. But because of Mr. Lloyd George's surrender to Venizelos—for reasons which are more or less an open secret—the Near East was plunged afresh in chaos. And who will say that the Turkish Empire would not have come to an end ere now, not only in Europe but also in Asia, were it not for the gallant resistance successfully organized by the Kemalists? Mustafa Kemal, by his brilliant leadership, has frustrated the designs of European Powers and deserves well of his country and Faith. By his strenuous opposition, he has turned an inglorious disaster into a brilliant victory and aroused the hopes of all Asia in the future of a revived Turkey.

Those who now bewail the fate that has overtaken the Greeks at home and abroad will do well to consider whether Greece has not richly deserved it all. A local contemporary which laments "the cruel reverses of Greece", "the extermination of the minorities of Asia Minor" and "the permanent crippling of Greece," argues to its own satisfaction "that a real peace is as essential for the minorities of Asia Minor and for the Greek State as it is for the world in general" and urges "that it can be attained only by the reconstitution of the Turkish State on lines which will give it freedom to work out its own salvation." This means the scrapping of the Paris proposals and recognizing the independence of Turkey. The Allied control of the Dardanelles must be abandoned and Thrace and Asia Minor should be completely restored to the Turks, together with reasonable reparations for the damage and destruction wrought upon life and property by Greek vandalism. If the British Government's present desire for an early settlement is only a prelude to perpetuate in any form whatever the horrors of Greek occupation in any part of Turkey, the attempt is doomed to failure. The Kemalists will not cry a halt to their campaign without receiving adequate guarantees that they will not be betrayed again by unscrupulous statesmanship.

MOTILAL GHOSE.

We deeply regret to record the death of the veteran journalist of Bengal—and India—Babu Motilal Ghose of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika". The news does not come as a shock, for it has been known for a long time past that he has been in failing health. He had borne his physical trials with the cheerfulness that comes of an inner contentment and we remember his writing in a cheerful vein in the "Patrika" not long ago, about his physical sufferings and making light of them. His ready wit and inimitable humour, combined with a fund of racy anecdotes, had endeared him and the "Patrika" to his readers, who were many. Motilal was deeply devoted to the late Lokamanya Tilak and used literally to worship at the Master's feet, as it were. An ardent devotee of Indian Nationalism, Motilal made Bengal what it is to-day, and at a time when by the defection of some of the erstwhile stalwarts, the future of Bengal seemed to be uncertain, Motilal and Das rushed up to the breach and by their courage at a critical moment, saved Bengal for Indian Nationalism. If Das dominated the political stage of Bengal, Motilal was no less dominating in his own gifted sphere of journalism. In his day he made the Patrika" a power in the land, and not all the calumnies indulged in by Sir William Vincent could shake the power or the popularity of the "Patrika." Motilal had long anticipated the final end that comes to all mortal men, and with the calm cheerfulness of a devout Hindu who was leaving no past of regret behind, he was ready to face death as unflinchingly as he had braved his enemies—personal and political. A valued friend, who had the privilege of personally knowing the deceased patriot, related to us a memorable conversation he had with Motilal during the Special Congress session of 1918. That was the last Congress Motilal attended and he had made up his mind on the subject. He was then in failing health and felt that the end was drawing near. But he attended the Congress, because it was meeting at a momentous juncture, and he cordially blessed the decision of the majority. He felt that for India to be self-respecting and to possess a national status which would be beyond cavil, it was absolutely necessary that she should have self-government, free from all humbug about it. He adhered to that view till the very last. It was a rainy evening, when our friend drove with Motilal in his taxi along Queen's Road in Bombay, and in the course of a rapid conversation asked Motilal the reason for Babu (now Sir) Surendranath Banerjea's sudden defection. Motilal's reply was prompt and unhesitating. "We (referring to himself and his brother of the "Bengalee") are", he said, "both in our dotage, but my brother does not know it and thinks that he is still reflecting the true opinion of the country, and representing its true interests. I realise that dotage has already come on me and I have decided to retire from public life." On reaching his temporary residence, an inviting repast of fruit—Motilal had then ceased taking any solid food at night—lay on the table and while doing justice to it the conversation turned upon various matters, including the doings in the Subjects Committee of the Congress and Motilal said that the reforms were a mere sop intended to "deceive and divide" Indians and thus weaken their hands. His prophecy has come true. The Moderates, by cooperating with the bureaucracy, have helped in widening the gates for repression, and have in the end met with disappointment and disillusionment. But Motilal's countrymen, while losing all faith in the bureaucracy and in the promises of England, have not lost their faith in the great future of their Motherland, and are unshaken, notwithstanding the violent repression of their aspirations, in their determination to vindicate their national status and self-respect. In Motilal's death, India has lost a fearless and lustrous Moti—the much-prized Orient Pearl—but it is our hope that his indomitable spirit will continue to inspire his countrymen in the struggle they are carrying on. May his soul rest in peace!

Notes of the Day

Stronghold of Reaction.

It has been said of the Bombay Municipal Corporation that it is a stronghold of reactionary elements of a particularly Mammon-ridden city, and the discussion which took place on Monday on the Bill to amend the Rent Act has not done much to dispel these views. The *pros* and *cons* of this unfortunate measure have been discussed at great length in the Press and its defects have been clearly brought out. Only a Government like the present one could have put forward such a measure. The measure bristles with defects and these defects will have to be removed and the preposterous concessions made to the landlord interests moderated, before it is made acceptable to the general public of Bombay. The majority of the property-owners of Bombay are under the impression that the city is *made by them* and for them and the tenants come in their scheme merely for the purpose of filling their pockets. This delusion will have to be dispelled ere long. The proposition moved by Dr. Viegas does not err on the side of moderation and the increase of 20 per cent. he proposes is more than the landlords deserve and should get in the larger interests of the city. It must be considered that the rents in the city are already excessively high—they go far beyond reasonable limits—and any increase now would spell ruin to the poor tenant. While the cost of living has not gone down appreciably, rents of new houses are going up in geometrical progression, and for people of small means the struggle is getting harder daily. Dr. Viegas' other demand that the Rent Act should not be repealed for the next five years is only reasonable. Government have done little towards solving the housing problem. The mere extension of the huge gantry near the Marine Lines station, and the spending of lakhs of rupees in large salaries, in addition to propaganda on a large scale, do not mean that the housing problem in the city has been solved or is on the proper road to solution. Very few signs of tangible housing accommodation provided for the poor and middle classes have so far been forthcoming. Old houses are being rapidly pulled down, and the facilities for transportation in the city are as antiquated as ever. The Railway Companies have, on the other hand, made attempts to increase their fares for local traffic. All these things militate against an early solution of the housing problem. How, in the face of these difficulties, Government propose the extension of the Act only by one year, we cannot understand. As one of the members said, the whole enquiry was held behind the *purdah* and nobody knows the nature of the evidence adduced which compelled the Committee to recommend an increase of 33 1/3 per cent.

Flimsy.

The arguments put forward by the property-owners in the Corporation were, to say the least, flimsy. Mr. V. A. Dabholker made much of the fact that the prices of the building materials had gone very high, and he quoted figures in support of his contention. The house-owners have been charging high rents, out of all proportion, on the new houses and the argument of the rising prices does not apply in this case. The Rent Act applies to houses which are already existing and we cannot understand how the cost of labour and building materials can affect them. Mr. Dabholker missed the point altogether, although he made a lively flank attack on lawyers and doctors for increasing their fees. Knowing that the landlords were a strong and virile body, and very vociferous, he asked whether the Corporation wanted compromise or war, and added that he himself wanted war. Such heroics, though interesting, do not help but retard the solution of the problem, nor do they carry conviction to the mind of a harassed tenant. Mr. Dabholker said in effect that the landlords had lost their confidence in Government. We are glad that that class has, after all, come to its senses. Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla, with the wisdom born of his profoundly silent activities at Delhi as a member of the Legislative Assembly, gave the Corporation to understand that what was behind the Rent Act was Bolshevism. His authority for stating that there was Bolshevism in this country was his high-souled and sapient friend, Sir William Vincent. With simulated indignation Mr. Barodawalla declaimed against the tenants and the Bolshevists. Both the Bolshevists and the tenants are able to take care of themselves, and the measure of the latter's confidence in Mr. Barodawalla and his colleagues will be shown at the next election on an extended franchise. He confided to an ignorant Corporation that he and Sir D. M. Petit had stood out as the champions of tenants in the local Legislative Council, when he honoured that body with his presence. That was a welcome reminder. But we must regretfully pont out to Mr. Barodawalla that it is the attitude such as that adopted by him and Mr. Dabholker in the Corporation which precipitates Bolshevism in any country. It is not yet too late for the Corporation to respond to the appeal made by Mr. Nariman and prove to the public that it represents others besides landlords and capitalists.

Indian Muslims' Duty.

Mr. Merwan N. Coorlawala, late Major, 19th Turkish Cavalry, Mardin Division, writes from Hyderabad (Deccan):—

"Sir,—The stirring news of the magnificent Turkish victory over the Greeks at Eskishehr, Afiun Karahissar, etc., etc., has not only filled Indian hearts with joy but also justified the attitude of all those whose confidence in the ultimate triumph of the brave and dauntless Turk remained unshaken in spite of temporary reverses. There appears to be a very significant and happy coincidence between General Townshend's visit to Angora and the crushing defeat of our foes. It is not at all surprising that France, having given tangible proofs of her friendship by evacuating (voluntarily) Cilicia, should further strengthen her hold on Turkish goodwill by lavish presents of "munitions and numerous aircraft and other equipment" in order to enable us, I suppose, to give practical effect to one of the latest Inter-Allied proposals, viz., that the Greeks should evacuate Asia Minor. In the spring of 1920 I was on the Cilicia front and I well remember how effectively we used Italian shots and shells *then* against the French!! The result was the "voluntary" evacuation of Cilicia. To-day it is France helping us with war material against Greeks and I am optimistic enough to believe that to-morrow we may perhaps use British, seeing that the redoutable hero of Kut-el-Amara has espoused our cause. May his shadow never grow less!

"But it behoves my Indian brethren, now more than ever, to strain every nerve and fibre, in our hour of success, to ensure that due reparation may be made to us so that we may not be deprived of the fruits of victory. Hundreds of thousands of gallant Turkish soldiers gladly sacrificed themselves to hurl back the hated invaders who were out for plunder and pillage and now it is up to us in India to (1) raise an Angora Legion, (2) assist Angora with money, and (3) send a delegation at the next Near East Peace Conference in co-operation with the Angora Delegation."

The Turks are doing their duty by Islam with courage and self-sacrifice unparalleled in history. Will the Indian Muslims fail to rise to the height of the opportunity?

Aggravating the Situation.

The "Saturday Review", a Die-hard journal, has the following instructive comment on the Premier's recent Near East speech:—

"The Prime Minister spoke on the Near East question, and it cannot be asserted, except by pro-Greek enthusiasts, that he said anything that tended to improve the situation, which is already highly critical; on the contrary, he has made it worse. Not only did he run down the Turks, but he eulogized the Greeks to such a degree that Athens sees in his words a vindication of her present action. It is therefore not surprising to learn that more Greek troops are being landed at Rodosto, in the near neighbourhood of Constantinople. This is a curious but instructive comment on Mr. Lloyd George's statement that it was the business of Britain to hold the balance just and fair between the Greeks and the Turks; in effect, he weighted the scales in favour of the former. Moreover, he completely lost sight of what is a very important factor in this wretched business, and this is the profound unrest that continues to be experienced throughout the whole Moslem world, particularly in India, because of the Graeco-Turkish controversy. We have long pressed for a settlement, and we wonder whether it is outside the possibilities for that settlement to be reached now at the London Conference."

The Prime Minister has at least cleared the air. Though he has aggravated the situation, his speech has made it clear to the Turks that their salvation lies in their own hands and not in the self-regarding diplomacy of Western Powers, especially Britain.

Should P. C. A. Mean Cruelty to Man?

The belated attempt made by the Government of Bombay to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1890 threatens to prove a mischievous one. Though it is aimed at preventing cruelty to animals, the net result of the attempt of Government will be to introduce a new instrument of oppression. While We are whole-heartedly in agreement with Government that cruelty to dumb animals should be punished,—and punished severely, so that it may serve as a deterrent,—we are afraid that the proposed measure cannot but accentuate the evil of corruption—already existing—and add to the hardships of the poor, illiterate men who keep animals. An esteemed correspondent writes to us to point out how owners or keepers of animals are sought to be vicariously punished. This is bad enough in all conscience. It is not likely that because of it, animals will be better cared for in future or that owners or keepers of animals will immediately be blessed with a sense of responsibility. We are told that—"at present animals may be kept at the infirmary for months under treatment and there are no means of recovering the cost thereof if it exceeds the value of the animal and the owner prefers to allow the animal to be sold rather than to pay for its treatment. Under the Act as amended it will be open to the infirmary to recover from the owner of the animal the amount by which the cost of its treatment exceeds the amount recovered by its sale. As it is useless to keep incurable animals in an infirmary if the Magistrate decides that an animal sent to an infirmary will never again be fit to work he may direct that it should be destroyed or sent to a pinjrapole." If the theory of making the owner pay the cost of treatment and upkeep of an animal at an infirmary is to be put into practice, the result is bound to cause excessive hardship—not seldom the ruin of the poor owners. It must be recognized that rarely does a well-to-do person come in for the penalties of the law. If such persons are guilty of deliberate cruelty, they are generally intelligent enough to evade the law and its penalties. It is only the poor, starving owners that will be the greatest sufferers by the reckless extension of certain provisions of the law. To prevent flagrant abuses of the infirmaries, and also cruelty to the animals, the best method would be to inflict on those, who are concerned, punishment in proportion to the gravity of their crime. To seek, in the manner set forth above, to recover costs of feeding and treatment of animals from poor owners—and there are many—would be to snatch away their means of livelihood from them and throw them on the streets. The cost of maintaining animals rescued from the cruelty of owners, who can ill-afford to maintain themselves and their animals, is one of the duties of Government and in India it is not difficult to get public charity to supplement Governmental efforts.

LOSS OF "EGYPT."

"NON-EUROPEAN CREW NOT PROPERLY LED."

COURT OF INQUIRY'S DECISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Court of Enquiry, on the loss of the steamship "Egypt", found that the collision with the "Seine" and the loss of life were mainly due to the default of the Master and the Chief Officer to take proper measures for saving life and exercise good discipline at the time of the collision, and in failing to make the crew efficient; also due to the failure, on the part of the owners through their officials and servants, to take proper effective measures to ensure compliance with their regulations to exact good discipline.

COURT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Court, therefore, suspended the certificate of the Master for six months, and severely censured the Chief Officer. The Court recommended that the same protection as regards the safety for life, which was afforded to emigrant ships by means of the Board of Trade supervision and inspection, should be extended to all foreign-going passenger ships; also that the supply of a numbered badge for each member of the boats' crews before sailing should be made compulsory in all foreign-going passenger ships.

A GENTLE REMINDER TO P. & O. CO.

The Court recognised that allowances should be made to the commanders and crews who were in difficulties in consequence of a panic among the non-European crew. Nevertheless, the Court came to the conclusion that had the boats been properly handled, the great loss of life might have been prevented; but the system as well as the officers and crew failed. The P. and O. Company would do well to take a lesson from that unhappy disaster and set higher the standard of care and efficiency in future. The Company's shore officials should ascertain that the commanders were carrying out their duties.

NO VIOLENT TREATMENT FROM NON-EUROPEAN CREW.

The Court did not think that the non-European crew had violently treated passengers who seemed to receive scant attention from those responsible for their safety.

KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGES IMPORTanT.

The Court considered that many non-Europeans shewed a desire to save their own lives. Had Europeans displayed more alacrity in going to the boats, non-Europeans would have been more effectively controlled, and would have assisted in saving life. The Court placed importance on the Company's insisting on the knowledge of languages among officers who could not speak correct Hindustani but could make orders understood to non-Europeans.

The Court expressed doubt as to whether speed was the cause of the loss of the ship. A proper look-out was kept, but proper measures were not taken to ensure the closing of the watertight doors in emergency, and the organisation was incomplete.

As regards the endeavours of the officers and the crew to launch the boats, the Court said that the evidence was confused and uncertain, while in some respects it was conflicting. The Court recognised that every allowance should be made for the difficulties of the commander, the officers and the crew of the ship with a heavy list. It was difficult to get a foothold on the deck; some of the non-European crew were seized with panic; and the time was short, though nobody knew when the ship foundered. But, after giving full weight to the mitigating circumstances, the Court was driven to the conclusion that the great loss of life might have been averted if the boats had been properly handled. It was noticeable that in no case did the allotted officer and his crew go to their appropriate boat.

While many of the boats on the starboard had been put out of action owing to the list, that should have left over the more effective aid for handling the port boats.

"SLACKNESS AND LACK OF DISCIPLINE."

The Court said: "A great Company like the P. & O., with its many years' experience of passenger traffic, will do well to take a lesson from this unhappy disaster and set for themselves the highest standard of care and efficiency for the future. Not merely is it the duty of the commander to perfect the system of boat drill, but even a higher duty is imposed upon shore officials to inform themselves that the commander is carrying out their instructions. It seems that in the case of the "Egypt" there was slackness and a lack of discipline, which, when the time came, prevented a proper use being made of the boat."

Referring to the regulation of the Company which requires that boats be secured outboard at sea, whenever practicable, the Court said that four were swung outboard and they got off and were the means of saving life. If all the boats had been swung out, more lives would probably have been saved.

WHY NON-EUROPEAN CREW FAILED.

As regards the non-European crew, the Court believed that they discharged their duties efficiently and obediently if they were properly led. Many, on that occasion, had been seized with panic, but, if the European crew had shewn more alacrity in going to the boats, the non-Europeans would probably have assisted, instead of hindered, in life-saving. The Court pointed out that the Company encouraged its officers to learn Hindustani, but did not make it essential. The Court thought that it was most important that the Company should insist upon knowledge of the language, and was of the opinion that officers were unable to

(Continued on next page.)

"PEERLESS MOTI."

DEATH OF BABU MOTILAL GHOSE.

DOYEN OF INDIAN JOURNALISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Babu Motilal Ghose, the veteran journalist, died at half-past eleven to-day at the age of 77. He was connected with the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" for the last fifty years. A few years before his death in 1911, Babu Sishir Kumar Ghose, founder of the "Patrika", gave up all public activities on account of ill-health and the editorial duties fell into the hands of his younger brother, Babu Motilal Ghose, which he continued to perform until comparatively recently. Babu Motilal had been in failing health for some months.

Babu Motilal Ghose, one of the foremost of Bengali journalists was born in 1845. About his youth and education little is known. The seclusion in which he lived and his disinclination to thrust himself into the limelight or to court publicity for himself and his doings places the biographer at a disadvantage to fill in the gaps of his early life. Motilal Ghose belonged to a well-to-do Brahmin family. Both Motilal and his equally famous brother, Sisir Kumar Ghose received their early education at the hands of their mother Amrita Mayi, a highly cultured Hindu lady of the old school. Both the brothers held their mother in the highest respect and veneration and in the highest respect and veneration and used to acknowledge with pride the great debt they owed to her for their excellent early education and training. The good lady took great care to instil into the minds of her sons the lesson of patriotism. Reared under such ideal environment, it is no matter for surprise that both Siser and Motilal grew up into manhood with strong ideas about the future of their country and with the deepest resolves about bettering the political lot of their compatriots. They had a mission in life consecrated and sanctified by the blessings of their mother.

STARTNG OF THE "PATRIKA."

It was brought home to them from the very first that one of the best ways to achieve anything substantial in the field of politics was to own a press and publish a paper. It was their first purpose to create an organ which would without fear or favour give expression to the feelings of their down-trodden country men and with this purpose in view the brothers started the "Patrika." The paper was felicitously styled the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" in memory of their mother Amritamayi. The "Patrika" started from very humble beginnings, but the labours of the two brothers have made it one of the most important of Indian nationalist newspapers. The "Patrika" like several other Nationalist newspapers had to go through times of severe trial and strain. In particular, its activities were severely restricted by the operation of the Vernacular Press Act and the conviction dawned upon the minds of the starters that it could serve their purpose better to convert the paper into an English newspaper as it could then voice Indian feelings with greater freedom from the trammels of the Press Act. Motilal Ghose set to work with a will and in one night he achieved the impossible task of transforming the vernacular "Patrika" into its English guise. The metamorphisis was a complete but agreeable surprise to its readers the next morning and it speaks volumes for the earnestness of purpose of young Motilal Ghose that he was able to do so much practically single-handed. He was Editor, printer type setter, compositor, proof-reader all in one. Motilal always used to look back on the night's achievement with pardonable pride.

The collaboration of the brothers on the work of national regeneration, however soon came to an end owing to the ill-health and premature death of Sisir Ghose which occurred in 1911. Thereafter, Motilal shouldered the responsibilities of conducting the paper and right well did he discharge them. In him the suffering people found their foremost champion and his paper was always the advocate of the peoples rights.

A FEARLESS CRITIC.

Who awakened Bengal from the torpor into which the province had sunk politically? Many persons contributed to this noble task, but Motilal will have front rank in the ranks of those devoted and self-less workers who were responsible for the political re-birth of Bengal. Motilal's face was scared and seamed with lines of thought and care. It was so because he had toiled early and worked late for the betterment of his country. The iron sway of that imperious Viceroy, Lord Curzon, found in him the strongest opponent. The partition of Bengal had no more bitter opponent than Babu Motilal. The heavy military expenditure, the bureaucratic excesses of the I.C.S., the various other sin's of ommission and commission of the Government found in the stalwart Bengali journalist and patriot an unflinching critic.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

But Babu Motilal's labours were not all devoted to pure criticism. In the shaping of the nation's destinies and in its political growth he took a leading part. He was one of the original founders of the Congress. In those early years when in the night of darkness and doubt the leaders of the nation, were groping their way to salvation. Babu Motilal was one of those who helped in the founding of the National Congress. From that initial step forward, it is to his eternal credit, that he never once had to retrace his way Through shine and storm, through success and defeat, through the varying vicissitudes of his country, he never once lost faith in his country's destiny and in the lofty future, that awaited the nation. Motilal Ghose had a very magnetic personality and he was largely responsible for inspiring the youth of Bengal. The Bengal national party owes its existence in a large measure to the patriotic labours of Motilal. Sjt. C. R. Das is in one sense the political desciple of Ghose. He was a man of great strength of character. Once his convictions were formed it was well-nigh impossible to deflect him from the path he had chalked out for himself.

A MASTER OF SATIRE.

From every trial he emerged more resolute in his purpose and actuated by a deeper determination not to bend his knees to Baal.

Babu Motilal was a very self-effacing and selfless worker. Hence it is perhaps that to-day we outside Bengal are not in a position rightly to estimate his work and services. But to every Bengali rustic and peasant the name of Motilal Ghose is a household word. His homely style of writing, and his homely anecdotes and stories quoted from the ordinary simple life of the countryside made an immense and powerful appeal to the masses of Bengal which a more polished diction and a finer flow of language would have failed to effect. Motilal was a master of satire as is well-known to those who have had the misfortune to come under the lash of some aptly turned phrase or deft expression of language emanating from his formidable pen. He was the Bengal bureaucrat's pet aversion. The journalist who made such an apeal to his countrymen and inspired them to the heights of political fervour proved to the bureaucrat a veritable bug bear.

Babu Motilal was always able to march abreast of the times. His mind had an elasticity which enabled him to keep pace with progress in political ideas. The latter day political changes which came as a surprise to so many of the older politicians found easy acceptance with Babu Motilal, owing to the extreme adaptability of his mind. The N. C. O. creed had in him a staunch adherent. He was high in the confidence of Mahatma Gandhi and Motilal's admiration for the Mahatma was boundless. With the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, Motilal's pen became very active in the national cause. To him the Reforms, so sparingly doled out was an insufficient instalment and he condemned them in no uncertain terms. He did not believe in entering the Councils. His death at this critical time is a great loss not only to Non-Co-operators but to the whole of India.

"PEERLESS MOTI"

LATE BABU MOTILAL GHOSE.

VETERAN BENGALI JOURNALIST & PATRIOT.

GREEKS IN FULL RETREAT.

WILL THEY EVACUATE ASIA MINOR?

POSSIBILITY OF ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Paris.—According to the "Temps", the Greek Government are contemplating the total evacuation of Asia Minor. It is stated in London that the Turks are not likely to consent to an armistice unless the Greeks evacuate Asia Minor.

TURKS ADVANCE ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

GREEKS WITHDRAW WITHOUT FIGHTING.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Smyrna.—The Turkish advance continues along the whole front. The Greeks are withdrawing without fighting. Towns and villages are being burnt in the line of retreat. Thousands of Christian refugees are converging on Smyrna.

THE LAST LINE OF GREEK DEFENCE?

LONDON, Sept. 5.

If the reports that the Turks have captured Ushak are true, the Greeks have lost the last line of defence before Smyrna.

CHANGES IN GREEK GENERAL STAFF.

An Athens messages says that sweeping changes in the Greek General Staff include the replacement of the Commander-in-Chief, M. Hadjianestis by M. Tricoupis.

PRELUDE TO ARMISTICE.

ALLIED GOVTS. EXCHANGE VIEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The British, French and Italian Governments are exchanging views with the object of securing an armistice in Asia Minor.

"A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE."

LONDON, Sept. 4.

It is announced in London that the despatch of H. M. S. the "Iron Duke" to Smyrna is merely a precautionary measure to protect the British interests and nationals in case of need. She will probably assist in the evacuation of refugees from the interior.

From Constantinople, Reuter cables that the French, Italian and American cruisers have been ordered to Smyrna at the request of the consuls there.

CONSTANTINOPLE QUIET.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Constantinople.—Everything is quiet in Constantinople. The Turkish inhabitants of Stamboul hung out flags to-day, but there has been no demonstration.

The Cabinet met to-day to discuss the military events.

ZAGLOUL PASHA TRANSFERRED TO GIBRALTER.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

It is officially announced that, in view of his recent unsatisfactory health, Zagloul Pasha has been transferred from the Seychelles to Gibraltar, where a suitable accommodation has been provided for him.

Facilities have been given to Madame Zagloul to rejoin her husband.

Zagloul is reported to be in good health, and has expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements.

PRAYERS FOR VICTORY OF TURKS.

The Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—Bombay Muslims of all sects have been notified to offer prayers on the Prayer for His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his victorious armies. It is hoped Muslims of all shades of opinion, whether males or females, will unanimously observe Friday the 8th September as Prayer Day. Cablegrams have been sent to all Islamic countries, and it is expected that prayers will be offered throughout the whole Islamic world at the appointed hour and day.

INDIAN REFORMS.

"NO CHANGE IN POLICY."

VICEROY'S SPEECH AT OPENING OF LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Amid scenes of great enthusiasm and in the presence of an unusually large number of visitors, which included Her Excellency Lady Reading, Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan, and a large party from Viceregal Lodge, His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Legislative session to-day. The scarlet robe of the Order of Bath which was worn by Lord Rawlinson and gold braided uniforms of the members of the services added picturesqueness to the scene which was marked by a great animation. Punctually at eleven the Viceroy entered the Council Hall clad in the robes of Grand Master of the Star of India, followed by two pages and taken in procession led by officers of the Legislative Department, the Presidents of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and His Excellency's personal staff. A few minutes before the Viceroy entered the Hall, several new members took the oath of allegiance, among whom were Rajah of Kollengode, Sir Leslie Miller, Messrs. J. P. Thompson and E. L. Hammond for the Council of State and Messrs. N. B. Saklatwala, M. S. D. Butler, E. Burdon, T. E. Moir, R. W. Davies, H. P. Tollinton, F. S. A. Slocock, B. C. Allen and Sir Robert Arbuthnot.

SUMMARY OF VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy's speech lasted forty minutes and was warmly applauded at intervals. He felt gratified that his confidence in traditional loyalty of India to the Royal House had been justified by their warm reception to the Prince of Wales despite the attempts of a particular section to mar it. His Royal Highness had left India with an abiding interest in her welfare.

Regarding the revision of the Turkish peace terms Lord Reading assured that the reasonable aspirations of the Moslems would be fully considered and all efforts would be made in so far as they are compatible with justice and their obligation to the Allies to safeguarding of minorities with a view to a complete restoration of position in the Near East.

After reviewing at length the problems under consideration of Government, including that of retrenchment, the Viceroy referred to the misapprehensions created in the mind of Indians about the Premier's speech and assured that the policy contained in the announcement of 20th August 1917, and quoted in the instrument of instructions, remained unchanged. If any doubt lingered on the subject it must have been dispelled by the statement of the Premier, quoted in his own speech in reply to the deputation that waited on him recently. Since he took over charge as Viceroy, he had watched with keen and deep interest the progress made by this Legislature and the Legislative Councils under the Local Governments. Judged by their achievements during the few months of the working of the Reform Act there was no doubt or suspicion regarding the intentions of His Majesty's Government to withdraw the promises they had made. "There is no promise that has been broken, no pledge that has been violated either by His Majesty's Government or mine. In the announcement of 20th of August it is stated that the time and the manner of each advance will depend on the co-operation of the people of India and the development of their sense of responsibility. This is the foundation upon which the future progress of India is based. But, events in India during the last eighteen months have not assisted your efforts for the realisation of your ends. A section of the people have spared no efforts to hinder and intimidate us. The mischief was deliberately done in spite of solemn warnings. All excesses must be combated and we must convince the electorates and the masses of the sincerity of purpose. In your task the civil service have freely and unsparingly cooperated and they will continue to make the reforms a success."

FULLER REPORT.

The following are extracts from a fuller report of the speech of the Viceroy:—

Once again it is my pleasant task to welcome you, the members of the Indian Legislature, to the labours of a new session. Since I last addressed you many events of importance to India have occurred, foremost among these is enshrined in our thoughts the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a year ago. In my address to you I predicted that we might with confidence count on a welcome from India to His Royal Highness characteristic of the traditional loyalty and devotion of the Indian people to the Royal House and this confidence found a warm echo in your debates and activities. It is a source of deep gratification to us now that His Royal Highness had come and gone to feel that our predictions had been justified in spite of organised attempts to mar the reception on the part of a section of the community. All classes in British India and the Ruling States threw themselves with enthusiasm into the privileged task of welcoming His Royal Highness. His Royal Highness had moved among us and his visit had demonstrated the loyalty of India to His Majesty the King Emperor. His Royal Highness captivated us by his great personal charm. He inspired us by his high sense of public duty and by his keen interest in all classes of His Majesty's subjects and in all our activities and problems. We are fortunate indeed in that the great traditions of the British Crown will in the fullness of time be continued by him who came

(Continued on next page.)

THE DISTRESS OF DYARCHY.

IN THE GRIP OF THE TCHINOVNIK

(By L. G. K.)

III*

As Mr. H. G. Wells has very shrewdly observed "India is an autocracy without an autocrat. Its rule combines the disadvantages of absolute monarchy with the irresponsibility of democratic officialdom." Mr. Wells has of course been called a political crank and a fantastic visionary by his countrymen, who live upon the subject races of the British Empire, but we Indians have not been slow to appreciate the grim truth of his observation. It is the distress of Dyarchy that it has not been able to help India to shake off the autocratic rule of an irresponsible officialdom. In fact the latest political manoeuvre of a group of the 1,200 valiant knight-errants of Mr. Lloyd George in India, who are here to do their duty by India, leaves no doubt how very similar they are in thought, deed and political and party prejudices to the Russian Tchinovniks of the Czarist regime. As an example of gross insubordination the letter from the Central Provinces and Berar Association of European Government Servants, severely criticising before the Secretary of State for India the apathy towards them, of their immediate masters, the Government of India, as an example of insubordination, and presumptuous jealousness, I repeat, the letter would be hard to beat.

Anxiety about Pensions.

What are these gentlemen concerned about? While we are groping our way towards self-development as a nation, these gentlemen are concerned about their *pensions*. They fear "that when India is administered by services, which are wholly Indian, the necessary provision for the pensions of Englishmen will not be forthcoming." I do hope that even the wildest mannered advocate in Indian politics will publicly resent this gross libel upon Indian character. This country has been able to support, in spite of the ravages of plague and famine and conditions of appalling poverty, a fairly large number of European foreigners of every variety. The political morality of India has not yet sunk so low, even under the English domination, that she will grudge a few Englishmen, their pensions. We all know, of course, that the Englishman comes out to this country, merely for the love of it, for taking his due share in the glorious work of helping in the uplift of the dumb millions of India. It is so uncharitable then even to entertain the suggestion, that the average English official in India has now always one eye on the P. and O. mail and another on his pension.

But what is the record of these gentlemen? Sir Abdur Rahim, the only Indian member, who had the courage to dissent from the majority report of the Public Service Commission, declares in considering this vexed problem of the pensions and annuities of the Indian Civil Servants that the majority of the Commissioners had suggested a scheme of superannuation pension for the I. C. S. As he puts it "the Commissioners think the scheme will be entirely in the interests of the service, and I have no doubt they would not have suggested it if it was not." Sir Abdur Rahim proceeds to point out bitterly "the only ground apparently for the concession, as it is called, is that it is demanded by the members of the Service. I do not consider the demand to be reasonable having regard to the large salary which they are given while on active service, the age at which the officers become entitled to the annuity, and consequently the length of time during which they are likely to enjoy it, and the fact that the State has already been paying £250 more than what was originally fixed as the limit of payment by the State."

Progressive Increase.

So these gentlemen were already being paid Rs. 3,000 and odd more than the original stipulation. Let us examine now from the short data given below the progressive increase in their salaries. We may fairly ask when 15 crores of Indians can be said to be going without food every day, whether we must foot the bill when Mrs. A, the wife of the Collector of Tumtumpur, must live on the same lavish scale of expenditure, as Mrs. B, the wife of the Collector of Zanzanpur, and makes her husband agitate for a higher salary. We all know and we sympathise with the condition of the poor Civilian, who has to support very often a family in England while he serves in this country. But did we invite him here?

Let us take the years 1911 and 1921, just ten years for purposes of comparison:—

	In 1911. Rs.	In 1921. Rs.
An I. C. S. of 25 years standing had an average salary per month of	3,002	3,116
An I. C. S. of 20 years standing had an average salary per month of	2,419	2,509
An I. C. S. of 15 years standing had an average salary per month of	1,749	2,043
An I. C. S. of 10 years standing had an average salary per month of	1,235	1,515
An I. C. S. of 5 years standing had an average salary per month of	773	935

Master the Servant.

These figures are eloquent enough. Let

(Continued on next page.)

* Previous articles in the series appeared on August 26 and 30.

HOME RULE FOR IND A.

MRS. BESEANT'S PROPOSAL.

TO CONVENE "REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Doctor Annie Besant who is in Simla, for a short stay interviewed in connection with the proposals for the conference in Delhi, in November, made the following statement:—

"The political sections of the 1921 clubs in Madras and Bombay thought it would be a good plan to get together all those who believe in the attainment of Home Rule through constitutional means. That is the limitation to the invitations to be issued for the conference. Within that limitation, it is proposed to ask the people of different opinions, and it is intended that the invitation shall be signed by well-known men of different opinions. The proposal is to ask those only who are for parliamentary action as against direct action.

"So far, only preliminary steps have been taken to find out if men of varying opinions would come in, and having had an encouraging response it is proposed to send invitations for the conference to be convened about a week, after the Indian legislature opens in Delhi in November. The letter of invitation will be drawn up in Simla and sent to men for approval if they will sign it. The Conference will, it is hoped, lay down an election programme and the questions to be discussed will be whether the electors shall be asked to return men who will accept a mandate that when they are returned to the Councils they will elect from among themselves delegates to form Provincial Conventions and an All-India Convention of the Indian Legislature. The duty of the delegates will be to frame a constitution Provincial and Federal by which India shall have Home Rule. The constitution will be returned to the Legislatures for approval, amendment or rejection.

SCOPE OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference will be likely to give an outline somewhat on the lines suggested as a basis of discussion in the circular which includes complete provincial autonomy, and the placing in the hands of Ministers responsible to the Indian Legislatures all subjects now controlled by the Governor-General-in-Council, except foreign affairs the Army and Navy. The Conference will in no way be controlled by the suggestions made in the circular, but will have its hands perfectly free to frame the outline for the electorate. It is believed that no constitution framed by another nation can ever content the nation on which it is imposed, and that the profound differences between the ancient civilisation of India and the character and temperament of the people as compared with European nations, necessitate the making of the constitution by Indians themselves. This has already been suggested by Lord Selborne in the Joint Committee and stated by Mrs. Besant in her answer to Mr. Ben Spoor. This liberty has already been given to Ireland, and there is no reason why Great Britain should object to a similar right being exercised by India which is far more different from Britain than is Ireland.

IMPORTANCE OF HOME RULE TO INDIA.

It is all important for the future of the Commonwealth that the question of Home Rule should be definitely decided, for, until it is done, India will remain restless and discontented. Small European nations which had been living under despotism have obtained freedom and are making their own constitutions, and it is not wise that India should see those, whom she helped to conquer in the battle, enjoying liberty which is grudged to her. If Great Britain can co-operate by accepting the Indian constitution framed by Indians—as she has accepted that framed by Australia—the two countries will be bound together by ties of mutual interest and the day of mutual co-operation will recede into the far distance. The present condition of affairs, the success of the Councils, and the failure of Non-Cooperation to achieve any definite end, gives an admirable opportunity for peaceful deliberation which true statesmanship should take advantage of. Britain must get rid, once for all, of the idea that the wardship of India is to continue indefinitely like the honest trustee which she assumes herself to be. She must hand over the power to India and assist, to the best of her ability, the arrangements necessary to achieve that end, peaceably and without disorder."

MOHARRUM AT DELHI.

TAZIA PROCESSIONS GONE THROUGH PEACEFULLY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Sept. 4.

All *tazia* processions were managed entirely by the national volunteers. The Police had retired and abandoned the streets to the care of the volunteers. Pickets were established all along the streets and *tazias* were escorted entirely by the volunteers. Perfect order prevailed right through the processions and no accidents of any description took place on either of the two days.

A Punjab Government communique states:—The attention of the Government having been drawn to the fact that Dilawar Singh and Lala Gowardhan Das of Lahore had been convicted under the Seditious Meetings Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Indian Penal Code for one and the same offence, the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to remit the sentences under the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act

INDIAN REFORMS.

(Continued from previous page.)

to us to know India and to be known by her. He left India with an abiding interest in her welfare.

POSITION OF INDIANS ABROAD.

I may refer to the position of Indians in the Dominions and Colonies overseas. The Standing Emigration Committee is now advising the Government of India on all emigration matters of major importance. Our policy is embodied in the new Emigration Act which received my assent last March. At present emigration of unskilled labour is illegal except to Ceylon, the Strait Settlements and the Federated Malaya States to which the new Act will only apply next March. The deputations from Ceylon and Malaya are with us discussing the details of the proposals which on the advice of the Committee we have placed before their Governments and the Government of the Strait Settlements are embodying in their local legislation the provisions which we are advised to secure in that Colony. I desire to acknowledge the cordial spirit in which the Colonial Governments are cooperating with my Government to make the conditions of Indian emigration free from all reasonable objection. The important aspects of Mr. Sastri's mission were referred to by me in a speech I made on the eve of his departure. We have every reason to be gratified by the impression which he has made and by the warm reception extended to him. Mr. Sastri has already been successful in obtaining the removal of some minor disabilities affecting domiciled Indians and we trust that in the course of time on larger questions also on which Ministers cannot immediately extend promises in advance of the mandate of their electorates, the atmosphere of friendly feeling towards India created by his visit may conduce towards the realisation of our reasonable expectations. My Government have been in correspondence with the Government of the Union of South Africa regarding the recommendations of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission. We have not been able, as yet, to reach an agreement in principle but we are still engaged in attempts to arrive, at a better understanding.

NATAL ORDINANCES.

The Union Government by their recent action in suspending the operation of two ordinances in Natal have given proof of their desire that most careful and impartial inquiries should be made before any step is taken which is likely to affect the position of Indians in any part of the Union. In reference to repatriation from Natal my Government have made careful investigation. No case has been brought to their notice in which repatriation has been other than entirely voluntary. The report of the deputation to British Guiana has not yet been received. We have the summary of the recommendations of the Fiji Deputation and their report will be taken into consideration by my Government as soon as it reaches us. The condition of the sugar industry in those islands gives us cause for apprehension that Indians in Fiji may no longer be able to earn a living wage and the Government of India are engaged in arranging at the cost of that Colony for facilities for repatriation of all Indians who desire to return. Conversations are proceeding between the Colonial Office and the India Office regarding the position of Indians in Kenya. The Government of India are carefully watching the developments and I trust a satisfactory settlement of the difficult questions involved may soon be reached. I note your anxiety in watching the fortunes of our Indian brethren overseas. Let me assure you that my Government has been and will be unremitting in asserting their rights and urging their cause in all parts of the Empire. If I do not say more upon this occasion I hope you will understand that it is not because I am unmindful of the vast importance of the subject. I shall be in a better position to address you more fully when the result of the pending discussions has been reached and can be announced.

REFORMS.

I shall not to-day follow the more conventional course of referring in greater detail either to the work accomplished by the legislature and the Government departments during the last 12 months or to the proposals to be laid before you by the Government during this session. I prefer to seek this opportunity to consider with you matters of wider import to India and her future which I know are seriously engaging your thoughts and forming the subject of your discussions. When considering the observations I am about to address to you I would ask to keep in mind that I came to India immediately after the initiation of the reformed constitution and that I was consequently entrusted with additional responsibilities which has not been laid upon my predecessors. A solemn declaration of policy had been made by His Majesty's Government. The necessary legislation had been passed and, be it observed, not by one political party but with the assent of all political parties in England and the formal ceremonies of the inauguration of the legislature had been performed by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on behalf of His Majesty. I came charged with the task of helping to guide India along the road of constitutional progress to the ultimate realisation of her aims in accordance with the declaration of 1917 and His Majesty's Proclamation and under the special directions of His Majesty the King Emperor contained in the Instrument of Instructions issued to me with my warrant of appointment as appears form the following paragraph:—"For, above all things, it is our will and pleasure that the plans laid by our Parliament for the progressive realization of responsible Government in British India as an integral part of our Empire may come to fruition to the end that British India may attain its due place among our dominions, wherefore we do charge our said Governor-General by the means aforesaid and by all other means which may to him seem fit to guide the course of our subjects in India whose governance we have committed to his charge so that subject, on the one hand, always to the decision of our parliament and, on the other hand, to the cooperation of those on whom new opportunities of service have been conferred, progress towards such realization may ever advance to the benefit of all our subjects in India."

NO CHANGE IN POLICY.

That policy remains unchanged and if any shadow of doubt upon this subject lingered in the minds of any one it should be removed by the statement the Prime Minister recently authorised to make and which I communicated to the deputation that waited upon me a short time ago. The Prime Minister speaks with the highest authority for not only is he the Prime Minister and the head of His Majesty's Government and responsible for its policy but he is the Prime Minister who presided over the Councils of His Majesty's Government when the declaration of 1917 was made and was responsible to Parliament when the Government of India Act 1919 was introduced and passed. It is now nearly 18 months since I arrived in India and assumed the responsibility of my high office and I need hardly say that I have watched with a keen and deep interest the progress made by the legislature and the legislative councils in the local governments. Almost from the first moments of my arrival I observed that agitation was proceeding with a view to obtaining an immediate or almost immediate extension of the powers given under the new constitution which had then been but a few months in operation. As time progressed I learnt that there was an element of doubt and even suspicion regarding the intentions of His Majesty's Government fulfil the promises they had made.

DOUBTS AND SUSPICIONS!

It seemed difficulties to understand that doubt should be entertained regarding promises solemnly made and deliberately expressed in formal documents. I have searched for grounds for these doubts and suspicions and have failed to find any reasonable basis for them. There is no promise that has been broken, there is no pledge that has been violated either by His Majesty's Government or my Governmen twithin the short period that has elapsed. Both His Majesty's Government and the Government of India have acted in accordance with the promises and pledges given. Why, then, is there this doubt? I cannot but think that in the natural desire of India for progress attention has been too much concentrated upon the promises to India while perhaps insufficient regard has been paid to the language both of the declaration and of the preamble to the statute. It is there stated that the goal is the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realizations of responsible government within the Empire. Advance is to be by stages The time and manner of advance are to be judged by the British Parliament. Their judgment is to depend on the cooperation of the people of India and the development of their sense of responsibility. This is the foundation upon which the future progress of India is to be built. The eventual completion of the structure will take place when the British Parliament is satisfied respecting the essential considerations above stated. I am putting the position plainly to you. I feel it is right that I should. You will remember, I trust, that I am speaking in the interests of India of which I am the present custodian subject always to responsibility. His Majesty's Government and the British Parliament should be assured that I am not the less in sympathy with the national aspirations of India because I survey the situation as I necessarily must with a knowledge that India's future progress depends both as to time and manner of advance upon the good-will of the British Parliament.

THE DISTRESS OF DYARCHY.

(Continued from previous page.)

us not also forget that the members of the other covenanted services have not been slow to extract equally comfortable increases in salary from the Secretary of State. It is no wonder, then, that the Government of India is top-heavy. It is the distress of Dyarchy that it has the inherent defect of possessing an irremoveable executive, while it has no power at all over the covenanted services. Mere self-respect would demand that co-operation with those who are thinking of their pensions, while we are thinking of our famines is impossible. But then some people perhaps think that this country exists to feed the services; instead of the servants doing their duty by their master, in this case it is the master in theory who is the servant in fact!

SERIOUS RIOT IN HOWRAH DISTRICT.

ONE MAN REPORTED KILLED—SEVERAL WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

A serious riot took place between upcountry Hindus and Mahomedan millhands last evening at Telinipara in the district of Hooghly about twenty miles from Calcutta. Feelings between Hindus and Mahomedans had been already embittered owing to the slaughter by Mahomedans of a bull at the last Bakr-Id said to have been dedicated by Hindus to their deities. Nothing untoward occurred on Friday and Saturday, but yesterday evening when the final Mohurrum procession was passing along Telinipara Bazar matters took a very serious turn. A large number of upcountry Hindus were present at a religious lecture being given outside the temple on the river bank and the procession attempted to proceed past them. They were told by the police not to proceed towards the Hindu temple but the Mahomedans pressed on and assaulted the police including the senior Sub-Inspector of Bhadneswar Thana who received some *lathi* blows. Mahomedans began stoning Hindus and an exchange of brickbats followed in which the Hindus were worsted.

ARMED POLICE DISPERSE MOB.

Meanwhile, information was sent to armed police who were stationed in the locality but before their arrival the mob broke loose and began to loot the Telinipara Bazar. Some of the shopkeepers began to close their shops and several men and women all Hindus living in the vicinity fled in all directions. One hundred shops and about fifty houses were ransacked, their contents being strewn over the roadway. Meanwhile, armed Gurkha police and several police officials arrived and quelled the disturbance. The mob was then scattered. Pickets of military police were posted in the bazar while some Gurkhas and armed police patrolled the surrounding area but isolated cases of assault continued. A further detachment of armed Gurkha police was requisitioned from Serampore headquarters shortly before midnight in case there was any further disturbance. Mr. K. C. De, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, Mr. J. G. Dunlop, District Magistrate, and Mr. Ezekiel, Deputy Inspector General of Police, arrived later on.

Stray cases of assault continued this morning but these were soon put a stop to by the police. The inhabitants are still fearful of a recrudescence of rioting and a few were to be seen in the streets. So far as can be ascertained a Hindu grocer was killed and about fifteen men and women were injured including four seriously whose condition is said to be critical and a dozen police men also received slight injuries. Besides the above, some fifty men and women received slight cuts and bruises. Several of the injured said that they had been robbed of their jewellery during the riot. Enquiries made late this afternoon showed that no further disturbance had been reported nor any arrests made. A notice was to-day issued in Telinipara stating that as a serious riot took place between Hindus and Mahomedans yesterday and as great bitterness of feeling existed between the two parties and there was imminent danger of further breach of peace, unlicensed meetings and processions were prohibited for two months. The notice also prohibited carrying *lathis* or any other weapon of offence and ordered all inhabitants of Telinipara, except the Village Defence Parties, acting as such, to remain in their houses from 9 p.m. till 4 a.m.

SITUATION AT TELINIPARA (HOOGLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The situation at Telinipara (Hooghli District) is now quiet, but feelings between Hindus and Mahomedans are still strained. Isolated cases of assault and intimidation continue to be reported. The Magistrate and police officials and armed police are still on the spot Several injured people who are mostly Hindus, are detained in the Serampore Hospital. An official communique with reference to the disturbance states that one Hindu was killed and fifty-three Hindus wounded, ten seriously. No Mahomedan casualty has been reported. The Sub-divisional Magistrate of Serampore and the Superintendent of Police with 200 rifles are still on the spot maintaining peace.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW TO COMMEMORATE IT.

SUPPORT GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

Gujarat has decided to celebrate the coming Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi on 2-10-22, by collecting the necessary amount of funds to meet the immediate needs of the Gujarat Vidyapith, of which he is the *first Chancellor*.

Gujarat loves Mahatmaji for the high ideals he stands for. It loves him for his supreme sacrifices for the Country's Cause. Will the citizens of Bombay show their practical appreciation of his ideals by liberally subscribing to the maintainance and the development of the National Institution of which he is the *Founder*?

VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL.

LOSS OF "EGYPT."

(Continued from previous page.)

speak Hindustani in the true sense of the word, though it was satisfied that all could at least make their orders understood o the "lascari bat" spoken on the board.

"PROPERLY EQUIPPED BUT NOT PROPERLY MANNED."

The Court decided that the "Egypt's" wireless installations were effective, and the condition and equipment of the boats were good. There were eighteen life-boats, capable of accommodating 860 people, eighteen life-buoys and 936 life-jackets, but there was no evidence that passengers had been instructed how to use them. Prompt and proper measures had not been taken by officers after the collision to obtain discipline for the safety of the ship and the passengers. No boats had been promptly swung out, filled, and lowered, nor did they get off under proper superintendence. The boats which did get off were properly equipped but not properly manned and did not carry a proper complement.

More boats should have got off. The failure to do so was due to the lack of discipline and the rapid listing of the vessel. The lack of order and discipline could be attributed to the fact that no definite order was given by the Captain and officers at the time of the collision, and that had to a large extent contributed to the loss of life.

"NOT PROPERLY LED."

Failing the evidence of the master of the 'Seine", the Court was unable to explain why the "Seine" had not rendered assistance earlier on her own initiative. No other vessels appeared to have been near enough to have rendered assistance. None of the non-European crew possessed weapons of any kind. A considerable number of them had crowded into the boats, there was no apparent violence used by them. That crowding led to a confusion bordering on panic. The action of guilty Lascars, engine-room ratings and the Goanese stewards, while unjustified, could only be accounted for by the fact that they were not properly led, and, like others, were most ignorant as to where to go or what to do.

The loss of the "Egypt" was not due to a default on the part of the commander or officers, but the loss of life was mainly due to the default of the Master and the Chief Officer, etcetera.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

SYMPATHY WITH CAPTAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The general tenour of newspaper comment on the finding of the Court of Enquiry into the loss of the "Egypt" indicates a degree of sympathy with Captain Coolyr, It emphasises the manifold cares of a captain confronted with an accident in dense fog. the nature of which he is ignorant. They also stress the fact that the vessel listed thirty degrees within eight minutes. The "Times" attributes laxity in observance of the rules to a false sense of security induced by previous lack of accidents.

The papers principally blame neglect of boat drill on which point the "Daily News" thinks the public will not tolerate another such calamity without demanding a bigger scapegoat than a master miner.

The "Westminster Gazette" is glad the court pronounced moderately and fairly on the behaviour of the Lascars and rejoices that the evidence did not support the earlier sensational charges. It says that the inquiry showed the Lascars make excellent sailors on ships working in the tropics if they are properly led. But on this occasion they were not properly led.

MR. DE VALERA.

REPORTED TO BE DANGEROUSLYILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The "Cork Examiner" reports that Mr. De Valera is dangerously ill, suffering from pneumonia.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Geneva.—Mr. Agustin Edwards, the Chilean Minister in London, has been elected President of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations which opened at Geneva to-day. Forty-four nations are represented.

EX-KAISER'S MARRIAGE RUMOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The "Daily News" foreshadows an impending announcement of an engagement of the ex-Kaiser to Princess Hermine of Reuss. The latter is thirty-five years of age and the widow of Prince Carolath Schoenach.

CABLE ITEMS.

Washington.—The Agricultural Department estimates that bollweevil prevented the production of 027,000 bales of cotton last year, valued at 610 million dollars. This is a record destruction.

Late Mr. Benjamine Crapper, one of the founder of the British Cotton Growers' Association, left £6,808.

DEATH OF A JAIN ACHARYA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHIVPURI (Gwalior State) Sept. 5.

Death took place this morning of Acharya Vijayadharma Surji Sastravisarad, the Jain Acharya, a well-known scholar and Jain philosopher.

TURKS CONGRATULATED.

PUBLIC MEETING AT RANGOON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 4.

Under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee a crowded meeting of the citizens of Rangoon was held on the 2nd instant Mr. S. A. Tyabji presiding. After the recitation of verses from the Holy Koran and a short speech by the chairman, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Mohsin Ally and declared carried: This public meeting of the citizens of Rangoon while congratulating His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Mujahuddin of Islam on their brilliant success in Anatolia against the Greek army sympathises with Mr. Lloyd George on his consequent disappointment after his last anti-Turkish speech. It further requests the Premier not to oblige Mussalmans by restraining the Greeks in any way from attacking Constantinople, being confident that without the sympathy and goodwill of Mr. Lloyd George and his Allies towards Turkey and in spite of all encouragement and help to the Greeks, the Turks, with the help of God, would be able to deal with and teach a lesson to the Greeks. This meeting fervently appeals to all Indians, Burmans and other Asiatic races who sympathise with the Turkish cause which in fact is the cause of Asia to collect and contribute money to Angora fund to help the Turks who as Gate-keepers of Asia are fighting for its freedom. The Khilafat Committee has arranged to offer prayers in every Rangoon mosque for the victory of Ghazi Mutafa Kemal Pasha and Mujahuddin of Angora on the 8th instant at 9 p.m. (Railway time).

The news that Enver Pasha was not dead was received by the audience with thundering shouts of Allah-O-Akbar

BAN ON LAWYERS AND COUNCILLORS.

MR. KIDWAI URGES REMOVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 4.

A number of important resolutions have been sent for discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee by Munshi Hussain Kidwai of Gadia, a Non-cooperating Barrister and prominent Khilafatist. Mr. Kidwai's resolutions suggest abolition of the Congress Working Committee as it is based on the pernicious system of the British Cabinet which has usurped the powers of Parliament, and the grant under certain conditions of Rs. one lakh from Tilak Swaraj Fund to the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay, to organise labour. One of the resolutions urges complete boycott of all British goods, neither on grounds of economy nor racial prejudice but to compel the British Cabinet through the voters to concede to Indians their demands regarding Khilafat and Swaraj and also urges encouragement of Khaddar.

Another resolution asks for the enrolment of practicing lawers and members of Councils as members of the Congress and their appointment as office-bearers in Congress Committees provided they accept the political object of the Congress. Mr. Kidwai also suggests that no new national schools should be established but scholarships should be awarded to Indian students for technical education in foreign countries except England and asks for the appointment of Indian ambassadors on behalf of the Indian people in the capitals of eastern and western countries.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

MEETINGS POSTPONED.

The Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee writes:—The President, Seth Chotani, has postponed the meetings of the Central Khilafat Committee and the Working Committee which were to be held on the 13th and 15th instant respectively at Calcutta, on account of the Joint Meeting to the Congress and Khilafat Enquiry Committees to consider the final report on 15th instant at Bombay. The future date of the Central Khilafat Committee meeting will be announced later on.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

PROCESSIONS PROHIBITED IN GAUHATI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, Sept. 4.

The 27th ulto. a procession started from the Dhubri District Congress Office, and paraded the streets, asking people not to buy any foreign cloth, specially during the ensuing puja. A notice, under section 1441 was served prohibiting such processions. On the 29th, the Chairman of the Municipality circulated the notice by beat of drum in the Municipal area.

In response to the appeal of the Central Khilafat Committee, special prayers were performed in every mosque at Gauhati for the success of Gazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha. Notices for the special universal prayer on Friday are being circulated by the Gauhati Khilafat Committee.

Official and Personal.

Mr. T. M. Wilson, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Heathcote, Captain W. Robb and Mr. Henry Balfour have left Government House, on Monday.

His Excellency visited the Detention Barracks at Poona on Monday morning.

ANGORA'S RESOURCES.

KEMAL PASHA ON FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

SPEECH IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from Saturday's issue.)

The following is a translation from the French of a further instalment of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha's speech at the 3rd anniversary of the Turkish National Assembly:—

I have already remarked that the degree of our activity in the different affairs and operations of the state is subordinated to our financial capacity. We could only move within the limits of our resources. But it is evident that the anxiety to face external dangers must get first place over all others. Before everything else we must guarantee our existence and our independence. And what should interest us most at the present moment is to know if our financial capacity is capable of meeting, this very task. I am happy to be able to tell you with absolute confidence that relying on the experience and accounts of the years 1336 and 1337 and on the fact that our internal and economic situation at the present moment is incomparably better than that of the past years, our sources of revenue are sufficient to assure the triumph of our national cause (*applause*). Considering all things upto the present day our financial resources, however modest they might be, will yet permit the country to continue its resistance, without feeling any necessity to have recourse to a loan. (*Applause*).

However, as it is not only of the present hour that I am thinking but also of the future, and that I give a particular importance to our financial independence from the point of view of the existence of the State and of the prosperity of the country. I wish to put down succinctly my ideas on what concerns our financial policy.

Gentlemen, the object of our present fight is to attain complete independence. Now, a country is fully independent only when it completely employs its financial sovereignty. From the moments a state is dispossessed of it, paralysis comes up to strike down its political organism, for, it is only by the finances that every organ of the State lives and works. The first condition of well-being for the financial independence of a country is that its budget should be in complete accord with its economic constitution and in perfect equilibrium with it. Consequently, in order to make the State subsist it is necessary to find the means of assuring the work of the administration without seeking foreign help, and by the simple means of its own revenues and industries. That is possible in our case. But only if we impose on ourselves the strictest economy, and such economy becomes the supreme principle of our financial policy. Thus, then, in practice we should assure to ourselves sufficient revenues without putting the screw on the population, and by keeping ourselves aloof as far as possible from having recourse to foreign aid. For the moment, we are concerned to make fruitful the sources of revenue on which we have made no drafts so far, and diminish the taxes which press heavily on the population. For this purpose we are seriously thinking of submitting to a monopolist regime certain matters which present naturally to our mind in connection therewith.

The chains which the past and our enemies have riveted on our limbs have prevented us from advancing in the paths of progress to the front with the rest of the civilized world. To remedy our inferiority, it is necessary for us to accomplish prodigious tasks within the shortest of time. I should add, however, that it is beyond our forces to accomplish this work of reparation and compensation by ourselves. But about one thing we are absolutely resolved, and that is, not to compromise our financial independence by doing as did the Sublime Porta, who squandered away the money she procured on futile enterprises, going on as if the day of redemption would never come, and thereby putting herself under the necessity of borrowing constantly, and thus uselessly increasing the dead weight of the public debt. We are partial only to productive loans, that is to say, to the loans intended to assure the development of the country by augmenting production, to extend the sources of our revenues, and to assure the welfare of the population.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The questions which I have touched so far bear on our efforts for perfecting and increasing the material forces of the nation. Now, men draw well their inspirations of material considerations, but they are also subject to the influence of moral forces which are found mixed up with material forces. It is the same with the nations. The moral forces of a nation attain their full growth by means of science and faith. Consequently, the most beneficent function of the Government is to take care of public instruction. To succeed in this task we should settle our programme beforehand in consonance with the actual state of the nation, to trace its vital needs and to conform to the conditions of its surroundings and to the requirements of the times. In other words, it is necessary for us to renounce all grandiose but visionary speculations and complicated combinations, and putting ourselves in contact with the realities, consult them with care. In this way desirable undertakings will present themselves clearly before our vision.

Since centuries the Governments which have had the charge of the affairs of the nation have nursed the desire to extend public instruction, and to generalise it. But as, in the pursuit of this desire, they have not been able to keep aloof from the tendency to imitate, and to copy, looking sometimes towards the East and sometimes towards the West the final result has been of keeping the nation plunged in ignorance. In front of this sad reality, here are the general lines of the policy which we should follow in the matter of public instruction. I have already mentioned that the real master of Turkey and the chief factor of our national activity is the peasant. Now, it is above all the peasant who has remained deprived of the light of education. Consequently, the corner stone of the edifice to be raised should be the school for peasants. Without entering into details but explaining my idea in a few words, I would say that the first object of our programme should be to teach, to all the peasants generally, to read and to write, and to inculcate among them sufficient geographical, historical, religious, and moral knowledge, in order to familiarise them with the notions of country, faith, and nation, and to make them understand something of the world in which they live. To this ensemble of elementary knowledge must be added the four rules of arithmetic. (*Applause*). The realisation of this task will have been the first and healthy stage to be reached in the history of our educational system. While working to give to our peasants these lines of general knowledge, we should, on the other hand, employ ourselves in making all the children of the country acquire elementary knowledge of a more special character to enable them to play a useful role in the social and economic life of the country.

It is obvious that a civilized people could not be satisfied with so little. The blossoming of our genius, our elevation to a level of civilization worthy of our natural talents, is only possible by the formation of distinguished representatives of the learned profession and by the extension of our culture. Between the two degrees of instruction. I have sketched and which are found at the opposite extremities of the ladder, there is the middle instruction, which is equally indispensable. The object of this latter is to produce men of the different crafts and trades of which the country has such great need, and to prepare candidates for superior instruction. The practical and applied method of instruction and education is equally necessary in this field. The same importance will be given to the education of women, whom we submit to the same system of instruction. (*Applauses*). As fast as the department of Public Instruction elaborates the programmes which should serve as the fundamental bases of its activity, they will be submitted to your approbation, and I have no doubt whatever that having been debated upon from the points of view I have exposed, they will be clothed with legal sanction.

Whatever be the degree of instruction of our children and young men, one thing they must learn above all others, and, it is, the necessity of fighting with all the elements hostile to the independence of Turkey, to her individuality, and to her national traditions. (*Applause.*) On a consideration of the international situation of the world, we are forced to conclude that there is no where independence, there is no where existence possible for individuals deprived of the moral arms necessary for maintaining with success a like struggle, nor evidently for the national collections composed of individuals incomplete from this point of view. (*Cries of: bravo.*)

THE PRESS: THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Every national collectivity possesses a common fund of sentiments and general ideas. The value, the degree of civilization, and the aspirations of a nation could only be understood and appreciated in the measure in which such sentiments and general ideas manifest themselves. For the men who direct the affairs of a country, for friends as well as for enemies who are in an attitude to pronounce judgments on their kind, they are the capacities and the values which are attributed to the country which serves as their criterium; now, they could be recognised only by the manifestations of its public opinion. Therefore every nation takes a special interest in making its opinion known to the world In the other sense it is quite as necessary to a nation to be acquainted with the public opinion of the rest of the world. In this respect the first and the most important intermediary is the press. The press expresses the voice of the nation. (*applause*) To enlighten and counsel a nation, to procure for its intellectual nourishment, to maintain it in the common direction which leads to happiness, the press constitutes a force, a school, and a guide. To deny the master's role of the press is to deny the evidence of our senses. I have no doubt that one of the categorical requirements which the High Assembly will formulate will be a demand to the Government to treat the question of the press by according it an exceptional importance and by placing in the first rank the beneficent services which it is charged to render to the country, those which will consist in establishing on the best foundation the working of this institution. (Applause.)

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

It is with a special attention that I have studied the work of our department of religious affairs during the past year. The result appeared to me very satisfactory. My thanks and my felicitations go out spontaneously to this department. In principle there is no room for expressing an opinion on the manner of administering religious affairs, since the Koranic texts have fixed this matter once for all. There is only one point which I wish to bring to your notice before turning to the others. The sacred pulpits of the mosques are the most sublime and the most beneficent sources of spiritual and moral nourishment for the people. (Applause). Consequently, one of the chief preoccupations of the ministry of religious affairs should be to assure that the sermons destined to enlighten and to guide the masses should be well comprehended.

Tounaly Hilmy Bey—In good time!

Mustafa Kemal Pasha—In addressing from the people in a language at their very doors, as it were, they will vivify the body, purify the thought, fortify the faith, and raise the moral of the mass of the faithful.

Tounaly Hilmy Bey—Long live the Pasha!

Mustafa Kemal Pasha.—That being so, however important might be the qualifications in divinity required of our preachers, merit in the special sense of the word and the knowledge of the affairs of this world are equally important. I hope that the ministry of religious affairs will take in hand seriously the work of adopting in the training of our preachers and *Khatibs* a system of instruction which will turn them into the best servants of the people from this point of view.

As regards the question of the *Evkaf* (department of pious foundations) I have no need to tell you that the property of this institution forms an important part of the country's wealth. I like to think that the minister of religious affairs, studying with the special care it deserves the subject of the reform of this administration—the question is to extract from these properties a real profit to the country and the nation—and working in collaboration with all the Cabinet, and even with the High Assembly itself, will preserve this truly great institution from ruin and will put it in a condition to produce all the fruits one is justified in expecting from it. (Cries of: Very true).

If one refers to the spirit which has presided at the foundation of the *Evkaf* he will find that it had at its back the idea of public service and social assistance as well as the promptings of religious feryour for the benefit of divine institutions. Comprising in their system alms-houses, hospitals, lunatic asylums, hostelries, caravanserais, libraries, baths, fountains, schools, *medresses* (seminaries) and other establishments of an intellectual character, the *Evkafs* show us what principles we should follow in the regulation of the question which their existence has wrought forth. (Cries of "Very true!")

EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND POLICY.

As regards our external relations, the year under review has witnessed happy events. In the main, we could range our agreements under two principal rubrics, relations with Russia and other Eastern countries; relations with Western countries.

In the course of the year we have passed, our relations and liens with the Russian Republic of the Soviets have continued to develop in a perfect manner. (Applause.). On 16th March we signed a treaty of friendship. By this treaty, the solidarity of the two countries, born of natural circumstances, have been consecrated under a juridicial form. The conclusion of conventions regulating the economic and commercial relations of the two countries and carrying with it the reciprocal creation of consulates has been decided upon in principle.

The Turko-Russian treaty is the first treaty we have signed with the States forming part of the system of Russian alliances. On 13th October '21 we concluded at Kars a treaty on the same bases as those of Moscow with the group of Sovietic Republics of Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia. This diplomatic instrument counts among the events which demonstrate the inapplicability of the treaty of Sevres. (Applause.). The question called Armenian which, in the spirit of the West, should be regulated in a sense giving satisfaction to the arbitrary interests of capitalists and to certain Western prejudices, more than to the real interests of the Armenians, has received at Kars its justest solution. (Applause). The liens which, since several centuries, united two hardworking peoples living amicably together with each other, have been renewed

On 2nd January we concluded at Angora with the Socialist Republic of the Ukrainian Soviets a treaty breathing like its predecessors the principles laid down by the treaty of Moscow. I wish to remind you on this occasion of the good impression an agreeable memory left with us by the very amicable and sincere attitude of Comrade Fronze, a soldier of value who has come to our town for negotiating the treaty. (Applause). Following the treaty of Kars, we have sent to Tiflis a mission charged to conclude a convention for regulating the commercial and economic relations of the high consular relations. This mission has already commenced negotiations with the delegates of Azerbaijam, Georgia, and Armenia. We hope in a short time to find ourselves in the presence of results conforming to the interests of all the parties.

You are all acquainted with the letter addressed to the Grand National Assembly by Comrade Aralof, (applause), who so ably represents at Angora, the Republic of the Russian Soviets. All of you have been able to appreciate the sentiments of warmth and sincere sympathy which he cherishes for our country, and which are translated in this letter.

As to the sympathetic representative of the Republic of the Soviets of Azerbaidjan, Ibrahim Abilof Bey, (applause), we are pleased to have him amongst us since last summer. (Applause.).

The Republic of Bokhara, allied to the Russia of the popular Soviets, has also sent to Angora deputies who have expressed the desire to consecrate formally the bonds of friendship already existing between the two countries. (Applause.). We are eager with joy to respond to this desire. An embassy presided over by one of our important personages is on the point of being despatched to Bokhara.

In the same way as we have established and maintained the best of relations with the Republic of the Russian Soviets and its allies, we are attached to the work of reinforcing the existing good relations between ourselves and the Eastern countries whose situation and cares are analogous to ours. (Applause.). The first treaty that we have concluded on this side is the one which was signed on the 1st of March 1922 at Moscow with the Moslem State of Afghanistan. (Applause.). In execution of this treaty Afghanistan has sent an ambassador to Angora since last summer. The envoy of this sister nation, Sultan Ahmed Khan, has become dear to all hearts here (Applause). We ourselves have a representative in Afghanistan. However, an embassy in proper order presided over by one of our most famous personages should, one of these days, be on the route to Cabul. The letter of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan addressed to the President of the Assembly and to all the Turkish people, a letter impressed with a great spirit of nobility and sincerity and which you had all warmly applauded when it was read to you, has strengthened the ties of friendship existing between the two countries. (Applause.).

We particularly intend to fortify the bonds of good neighbourliness which unite us with the Mussalman State of Persia. We have received intimation that an embassy from this State has been despatched to Angora. It is superfluous to say that, from our side equally, all steps have been taken to reach the object in view (Cries of: As God wills!). In short, our relations with Russia and the States of the East are in train of developing and consolidating themselves in a sense agreeable to each other—and that under the influence of a totality of durable factors born of the economic and political situation. (Applause!)

RELATIONS WITH WESTERN STATES.

We have also to place on record in the domain of our relations with the Western Powers, some happy events, which give to our situation a more favourable character than that before last year.

In presence of the resolute opposition which the nation finds itself obliged to undertake for resisting the application of the Treaty of Sevres which practically condemn it to political and economic death, the Powers of the Entente have begun to comprehend that it would be impossible for them to make us accept the treaty by force. After numerous and bloody turns of fortune from which has sprung up this certainty, the Powers invited us to London. It is a considerable political success for a Government, which was treated as a "rebel" not long ago, to have been officially invited to participate in a similar conference. This invitation has demonstrated the fact that the treaty of Sevres has ceased to exist, speaking practically and rationally. From this fact, we could consider as accomplished with success the first and most important stage in the path of our resistance. The London Conference, in which we took part in order to show to the world that we are ready to conclude peace within the four corners of our national pact, has resulted in nothing. All the world, in the course of the negotiations engaged on this occasion, was witness of our conciliatory disposition. But Greece, no doubt, imagining that she could solve the problem by force of arms. Did not wish to heard a word of conciliation spoken. (*Cries of. May God confound her!*)

The negotiations undertaken with France during the preceding year for the purpose of exchanging prisoners have happily ended in the fashioning of the Franco-Turkish accord signed at Angora. This accord bears an importance of a fundamental and a general character. It implies that France whose role of the first order as the pillar of the ententist group you are aware of, has recognised the demise, in fact as in law, of the treaty of Sevres, a work of the same group. By the Franko-Turkish accord, we have not only obtained recognition of a category of Ottoman rights of a high moral value but we have at the same time assured the liberation of a valuable part of our territorial patrimony. (Applause.)

Certain of our enemies, who could not resign themselves to the return to Turkey of this region, separated from the Motherland since three years, had sought to create troubles when the operations of retrocession and of resumption of possession were taking place. But they had their trouble for nothing Everything has passed off in the greatest order and in most perfect tranquility. After the Angora accord, political relations have been established between the French Republic and the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, and a representative of our Government has been sent to Paris.

The only satisfactory fact of a practical kind, arising until now in our relations with England, is the release of our countrymen arrested and deported to Malta by this Power.

As to Italy, that Power has, well! sent a functionary to Angora, but he is not armed with sufficient powers for conducting negotiations on a positive basis.

BI-AMAN AT GUJRAT CITY.

WARM WELCOME BY CITIZENS.

The Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Gujarat City, wires under date 2nd September:—

The following notes are handed to us by Bi-Aman for the Press:—

"We arrived here yesterday noon. The citizens gave us a very hearty reception. The city was very beautifully decorated. The procession was escorted by mounted volunteers. The arrangements were simply splendid. We visited the National Girls' School and found it under the very best control. The Khilafat Volunteer Corps was very energetic and orderly. Last though not the least come the selfless services of Khilafat workers, especially that of Choudhdi Sultan Mohamad and Choudhri Mahamotulah, two propagandists of our dear National University of Aligarh. It is due to their sincere and hard work that no less than eighty-five Khilafat Committees have been established in district Gujrat, Punjab and are thriving."

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SECRETARY,

SHRI MADHADA UDYOGA-SHALA, MADHADA.

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CENSURE RESOLUTION

VICEROY'S SPEECH ANXIOUSLY AWAITED.

LACK OF UNITY AMONG COUNCILLORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The speech of Mr. Lloyd George having put into shade all the other problems that have been engaging public attention for some time past, the members of the Indian Legislature who have turned up in fairly good strength for the Autumn session are engaged in the discussion of no other topic than the Premier's challenge and Lord Reading's laboured attempt at explaining it away. For the moment the non-official members of both the Houses appear to have forgotten everything else but the Premier's insult and are vying with one another in sending in amendments to the resolutions that are tabled for discussion on the subject. The debate will be initiated in the Council of Elders on Thursday, the 7th, by the Hon. Mr. Kale of Poona and in the Lower House by Mr. Agnihorti The Council of State is not the chamber where any good will result because its constitution is such as to inspire no hope or confidence.

Prof. Kale is good in his own way, but the resolution he has chosen to bring forward is in a diluted form. Of course there are some amendments from Sardar Jogendra Singh and the Hon. Syed Raza Ali to stiffen the back of Mr. Kale's proposition, but the fate of all these attempts will depend on the unity and determination of these non-official Honourables to withstand the attack of official and other interested parties who will be hard at their old game. However, an interesting though I am certain infructuous debate is promised at the meeting of the Council of State on Thursday. The Hon. Sir William will himself be present to reply on behalf of Government and it is certain that a consummate debator and tactician as he is, he will carry the day.

GLUT OF AMENDMENTS.

The discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the subject of the Premier's speech coming as it does on the morrow of the debate in the Council of State will probably lose much of the importance and interest which it would otherwise afford. The wind out of the sail will have been practically taken away and there will be but a repetition of the performance of the Council of State on a perhaps extensive scale. There has been a rush of notices of amendments during the last two or three days to Mr. Agnihorti's resolution, but it is feared that all these attempts will fizzle out as usual. The members of the Democratic party and even of the National party not to speak of what are called the Independent Liberals and Independent Nationalists have been holding conversations in groups at their residence as to how best to answer the Premier's insult to India and her Legislatures, but so far no common line of action is reported. The amendments still continue to come in from several directions indicating absence of unity among the non-official members. The officials will take advantage of this situation and drive their wedge very successfully notwithstanding all efforts on the part of some of the members to defeat the Government.

Meanwhile there is a good deal of speculation about the speech which Lord Reading will deliver to-morrow at the joint sitting of the Legislature. Interest is naturally centred in the reference that his Excellency is expected to make about the Premier's utterance in the House of Commons. It is possible, says one section, that the Viceroy will emphasise the points in his reply to the deputation which recently waited on him and leave us no better than where we are. It is presumed by others that Lord Reading will have an important announcement to make, while a third party expect that there will be no reference at all to the subject. Writing this message on the eve of the speech from the Throne when both expectation and anxiety rule the minds of the Legislatures it is somewhat difficult to forecast what exactly will be the nature and effect of Lord Reading's performance But it seems probable that the agitation that has been started in the country will have to continue with renewed vigour.

MRS. BESANT AT SIMLA.

Dr. Annie Besant has come up to Simla to hear the Viceroy's speech and then decide on the plan of attaining Home Rule through constitutional means. One of the objects of her visit is to take all preliminary steps from here in consultation with the non-official members of the Legislature for convening a conference in the second week of November at Delhi. Her proposal is to invite all those who are for Parliamentary action as against Direct Action and discuss with them in order to arrive at an election programme. In this connection it will be interesting to learn that at a preliminary meeting of the Democratic party, this evening, it was practically decided to form a permanent working committee. The final decision on the matter has, however, been postponed for a meeting of the party to be held on Wednesday. I understand that Mr. Harchandra Vishan Das of Karachi, Mr. B. S. Kamat of Poona and Munshi Iswar Saran of Allahabad, who have all been standing on the fence between the Democratic party and the National party have now decided to join the former.

CALCUTTA KHILAFAT COMMITTE

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of this Conference writes:—

It has been decided by the Calcutta Khilafat Committee to hold a Calcutta Khilafat Conference in the beginning of the third week of September. A provincial reception committee with a secretary and a number with power to add to its number has been formed.

CALCUTTA LETTER,

"STRONG" POLICY AFOOT

N. C. O'S, FLOGGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

When early in January last three political prisoners, including a graduate teacher of a national school, were flogged in Faridpore jail there was great indignation all over the province. People who expected remedy for official highhandedness, looked to the Reformed Legislative Council for redress. Sir Abdur Rahim was then in charge of the Jail Department and it was naturally expected that being an Indian himself, he should not tolerate this brutal treatment of Indian political prisoners. Dr. Jatindra Nath Motira broached the question in the Council. Sir Abdur Rahim gave an assurance regarding the undesirability of inflicting punishment like flogging on political prisoners. Our Councillers took him on trust and appeared grateful for this small mercy. Meanwhile, Sir Abdur Rahim had a brush with the "Steel Frame" over the treatment of political prisoners and he quietly relinquished his charge of the Jail Department. But the gentlemen responsible for the Faridpore barbarities continued basking in official sunshine. That was the first act of this poignant drama. Even then the idea was entertained in optimistic minds that flogging was a thing of the past so far as political prisoners were concerned. There was no ground for this optimism; for it is common experience that official assurances are easily given and more easily forgotten.

MORE FLOGGING.

Towards the end of July the whole province was shocked and indignant to hear of the achievements of the Superintendet of Barisal Jail. On the plea of keeping discipline in the Jail, 5 political prisoners belonging to a respectable social status, belonging to educated families men of good education whose only fault seems to be that they acted according to their own political views, were brutally flogged between the 25th and 27th of July and the flogging was so severe that one or two are reported to have been sent to Hospital.

DREADFUL THREATS.

The news was received with horror and indignation. Not only this: There were such punishments as bar fetters, standing with hands handcuffed behind, bound to staples above the shoulders. The Barisal Bar Association in a resolution suggested the transfer of the Superintendent or the political prisoners from Barisal Jail. No notice was taken of the resolution. Rai Bahadur Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta made an independent enquiry and submitted a report. It was also quietly shelved. The Inspector-General of Prisons then goes to Barisal and becomes a guest of the Superintendent whose conduct he was expected to enquire! He adds insult to injury. In an interview he is reported as saying with a bravado "the Non-cooperator breaks the law outside and comes to Jail to break jail rules. I cannot help flogging, hunger-strike and other punishments. If you dash your head against a wall, who can help you?" "The fact is, Government is making Jail discipline with regard to political prisoners more and more stringent. The Jail rules are to be more tightened soon." On a motion of Mr. Indhubhushan Dutt the Bengal Legislative Council adjourned on Monday to discuss the flogging of political prisoners in Barisal Jail. Members who took part in the discussion, irrespective of their degrees of Moderation, waxed indignant at the humiliating and disgraceful treatment of the prisoners. The Hon. Mr. H L. Stephenson defended the action of the Superintendent. Discipline was the burden of his speech but he had nothing to answer when woeful tales of torture were unfolded by member after member. This ends the second act of this doleful drama. What next?

MR. DAS' POLICY.

Mr. C. R. Das has gone to Darjeeling to recoup his health. In my last letter I referred to the disappointment that the Congress party felt at the absence of a pronouncement in Mr. Das's first public speech after his release from jail, as to the line of work his followers were to pursue. But Mr. Das thought it better not to force his will in the matter on the public. He submitted a scheme to the Provincial Congress Committee who have since embodied his suggestions in a resolution which has been unanimously passed. In Mr. Das's opinion a change in the details of the Congress programme is necessary; but as the Constitution stands to-day it is not open to the Provincial Congress Committee to make any change. He would leave it for the Indian National Congress to do. In the meantime, he insists that the Congress Programme as laid down in the Bardoli and Delhi resolutions must be worked patiently and fearlessly. The work of the Provincial Congress Committee should be concentrated on the following items:—(1) "Swadeshi": This work should be supported by such peaceful and *bona-fide* picketing as is allowed in the resolutions. Such work which the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has already undertaken should be vigorously carried on. (2) Collection of Funds for Congress work. This should also be carried on vigorously in every district. Care should be taken to employ honest workers. No worker should hesitate to accept necessary allowance from the District Fund (3) Mr. Das expects at last 8 lakhs of Congress members during the next four months and every necessary step, should be taken in that behalf. (4) The existing national schools and Colleges should be maintained till the next Congress. (5) The work of arbitration of disputes should be taken up at once and energetically carried. (6) The resolution regarding depressed classes should also be taken in hand. The Committee formed for the purpose should suggest a practical scheme of work for the next three or four months.

PEOPLES OF THE NEAR EAST.

GREEKS.

(BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.)

VI*

An Explanation.

The modern Greeks claim a pure descent from the ancient Greeks. This may be true or partly so in the case of some inhabitants of the Morea and of certain of the Aegean Islands, but it cannot be true of all the populations in Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace and Asia Minor who now go by the common name of Greeks. In the present mind of Athens there is a confusion of ideas. The claim of pure Hellenic blood is incompatible with the claim to the Byzantine Empire, which was Roman in its original strength and three parts Asiatic in its decadence. Yet Greece of the present day lays claim to both.

Under the rule of the Turks men were classified by their religion, not by nationality, and all members of the Byzantine (Greek) Church were labelled "Rum" (Romans) as adherents of the religion of the Eastern Roman Empire. The word 'Rum", applied to members of the "Greek" Church, is translated Greeks, equally with the word "Yunan" implying "Hellenes"; and Greece is now concerned for all these subject Greeks, for their instruction in patriotism and even in the Greek language where they have "forgotten" it. There is very little trace of the Hellenic spirit in all this, but much of the fanatical contentiousness which from the earliest times has been a characteristic of the Orthodox Eastern Church. It is in that Church rather than in ancient Sparta or the court of Pericles that we must seek the origin of the modern Greek spirit.

Holy Orthodox Church.

The great schism of Christianity arose from the insistence of the Western Church upon the doctrine that the Holy Ghost proceeded from the Father and the Son. The Eastern Church had always held that the procession was from the Father alone, and they refused to alter their belief to please the Papacy. The controversy about nothing, as it seems to us—was very bitter. The "Latins," when they came in contact with the "Greeks", treated them as unbelievers. When the Crusaders took Jerusalem they massacred the Eastern Christians indiscriminately with the Muslims; and when they conquered for a time the Eastern Empire, the Orthodox Greek religion was proscribed. But all in vain. The Byzantines, in spite of persecution, still clung to their error or contention. In the last tragic years of their Empire, threatened by the Turks on one side, by the Latin Christians on the other, the great majority of the people, it is said, preferred the Muslim as a conqueror, because they knew that he would tolerate their faith. Already for more than seven centuries, three out of their four Patriarchates—in Jerusalem, Antioch and Alexandria—had been under Mahomedan rule, and it seemed better that Constantinople should fall into the same hands than that she should be rescued by the Papists.

Turkish Methods.

The Turkish method of dealing with the conquered peoples was extremely simple. They chose a headman from each people who should be responsible for their behaviour, and left them alone until they misbehaved. The Christians were classified by their sects. The head of the Greek Church was the Greek Patriarch. The holder of that office at the moment of the taking of Constantinople was unfortunatey killed in the street slaughter which followed the assault. But one of the first acts of the conqueror was to invest his successor. The Patriarchs ranked as high Turkish officials, and were unmolested in their functions from the fall of Constantinople in 1453, until the outbreak of the Greek war of Independence in 1821. Then the Patriarch was hanged. The Greeks had misbehaved themselves.

Greek Independence.

After a struggle of eight years the Greeks of Hellas succeeded in asserting their independence with the help of the Powers. But the first-fruits of that independence were not sweet. After fighting with the Turks and massacring all the Musulmans in the Morea as well as thousands in the northern part of Greece, the free Greeks fought among themselves: and it was with relief that the distracted country welcomed Otho of Bavaria, the first King sent to them by Europe.

But the autocratic nature of the Bavarian Government failed to satisfy the Greeks, who at that time reckoned some degree of anarchy among their liberties. After many quarrels and much discontent, Otho was forced by the revolution of 1843 to grant a Constitution and dismiss all foreigners from his service.

Crimean War.

In the Crimean War, Greek sympathy was with the Russians as against the Turks. The Greeks believed that all the Orthodox subjects of the Porte, their co-religionists, would rise if they gave the signal; their king imagined that the time had come when the frontiers of his kingdom might with safety be extended; Greek officers organized a rising in Thessaly and Epirus. To secure the neutrality of Greece, the French and British occupied the Piraeus for the period of the war.

Otho was threatened with dethronement if he persisted in his anti-Turkish attitude. This made the king extremely popular. Yet five years later, in 1863, he was driven from the throne by a revolution.

George I, King.

After an interval of a year he was replaced by King George, second son of Prince Christian of Schleswig. Holstein (afterwards Christian IX of Denmark), who reigned till 1913 when he was assassinated at Salonika, a city newly conquered by his armies. In the course of his long reign Greece changed from a "land of brigands" as it once was called into a comparatively settled country. Those ardours and brutalities of the people which had found their outlet formerly in civil strife were now directed largely to the national expansion. The Greek idea received a heavy blow in 1897 when in the "War of Thirty Days" the Turks utterly defeated the Greek army. But the lesson was not lost upon a clever and tenacious people. In the meantime their political ideals and sympathies had changed considerably. The connexion with the so-called Greeks of Turkey which had seemed a fetter in the first years of their independence, was now eagerly cultivated; and in proportion as they entertained the vision of Constantinople, Russia lost the favour of Hellenic patriots. The growth of the Pan-Slavic movement, evidenced in Russia's strong support of Serbs and Bulgars, menaced Greece, and, in view of that menace, the Greek Government experienced a momentary fellow feeling for the Turks. At the time when the Balkan alliance was first mooted, Greece made overtures to Turkey—overtures which were misunderstood and rejected by the Young Turk cabinet, with the result that Greece in 1912 took part with Servia and Bulgaria, conquering Salonica and Yanina and a considerable territory.

On the assassination of King George, his son assumed the style and title of King Constantine XII, thus claiming the succession of the Byzantine Emperors.

General character.

The Greeks of Greece, or Hellenes as I should prefer to call them, are in general an industrious, and (since they gave up brigandage) a fairly civilised race in times of peace; but the same cannot be said of the Byzantine "Greeks" of Turkey.

The Greeks of both kinds are born traders and skilled navigators and the carrying trade of the Levant is in their hands both as merchants and mariners. In business and finance the "Greeks" of Turkey rival the Armenians, whom they hate, as they also hate the Bulgars, the Jews, the Turks and the Latins. Indeed their attitude towards their neighbours seems compact of hates. In religion they are bigoted and superstitious. It is important for an understanding of the Eastern Question to differentiate between the Greek by race and the "Greek" by religion.

The number of the "Greeks" of Turkey is about a million and a half, and some five hundred thousand are now subject to Bulgaria.

*Previous articles of the same series appeared on July 21, 22, 27, August 8, and 26.

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THE RENT ACTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of regret that among the various amendments contained in the new draft Bill for insertion in the Rent Act there is *not a single one*, with the exception of the proposal to extend the period of operation of the Acts by one year, dealing with the various proposals made by several representative bodies in the interests of the tenants and sub-tenants who form more than 95 per cent of the population of this ever-growing city. To give one instance, the Bombay branch of the European Association of this presidency had submitted a report to the Rent Committee making a number of useful suggestions to it. No doubt, it had proposed that the Act should be extended for a further period of 3 years only commencing from 10th January 1922. The said Association at the time of making the representation thought that by the time proposed the congestion in the city would be in a great measure removed, although it emphasized the fact that the condition of congestion in all parts of Bombay were then (last year) "as bad or even worse than they were when the Act was originally applied." The Committee had also wisely remarked that if no extension were made "landlords would probably increase rent to extravagant figures, causing intense economic distress particularly in the native quarters. The Committe thought that it seemed essential, "in the interests of the community and for political reasons" to grant a further extension adding that any lesser period than that of three years as aforesaid would be too short and entail early revision. Since the above petition was made the conditions of congestion in our city have in no manner improved. In fact, by reason of large acquisitions and the dilapidation of whole areas for the development of our city. For this very reason it is highly essential that the restrictive measures should be extended to such period by the end of which the far-sighted Development scheme would show substantial results. The said association had also suggested a further increment of 10 per cent only on the *net* rent as fixed under the existing act, on the ground that repairs to buildings cost much more than they did before 1916. It is common knowledge that the prices of building materials have gone down considerably during the last two years, so that the increase of 10 per cent suggested would now be more than sufficient to meet the expenses of repairs and decorations, provided the same were honestly done, and provided such increase would be made conditional, (as has been done in the United Kingdom) on the making of the necessary repairs, let alone "decorations" and other luxuries of which the association speaks. The Association also wisely suggested that persons accepting premiums over and above the Standard Rent should be punished and that the Law in this regard should be stricter than before. This could have been easily done by applying section 7 of the Subsidiary Rent Act to the Principal Act. There is a strong complaint, especially among the European and Eurasian class of sub-tenants, that highly extravagant rents are charged under the cloak of providing furnished premises. This grievance could have been removed by means of an amendment in the manner in which the latest English Rent Act has done. The serious grievance of leaving uncontrolled (as regards rents) premises "first let," known in common parlance as "new premises," to which the said association, along with many others drew pointed attention, has not been taken notice of by the framers of the new Bill, so that this state of things not only is a just cause of complaint to owners of old buildings but presses very heavily on those who have no recourse left but to go and live in new buildings. These and other important amendments were pressed upon the notice of Mr. Turner's Rent Committee by various other representative institutions and private individuals, but it is a matter of great surprise that not a single one of them have found a place in the present Bill, so that it now rests with the Hon. members of Council to introduce a Bill in the Council containing these proposals. It would not perhaps be in order to send in amendments embodying the recommendations.

It is necessary in this connection to recapitulate the history of the present new Bill. It will be remembered that the Hon. Mr. Feroze Sethna had moved at the meeting of our Legislative Council, this time 2 years ago for appointment of a committee to recommend to Govrnment what amendments should be made in these acts." The resolution was passed without any objection and a committee was appointed under the presidency of Mr. Turner, chairman of the Improvement Trust, to consider and recommend such amendments in the Acts as were deemed necessary in the light of the experience gained by the working of the Act so far." After holding several meetings and examining a number of witnesses and perusing petitions and after a deliberation of more than a year the committee made a report to Government. But it is astonishing to note that the Bill alleged to have been based on the recommendations of this Committee only re-echoes the grievances referred to by Mr. Sethna in his speech in support of the said resolution and nothing beyond them. Be it noted that Mr. Sethna had made no secret of the fact that he was then pleading in the interests of the oppressed landlords.

Mr. Sethna's first recommendation for a further increase in rent stands as section 3 sub-section (a) of the draft Bill making an increase of 33 1/3 per cent instead of 10 per cent His second grievance against profiteering tenants has been attended to in clause 4 of the Bill treating sub-letting without the permission of the landlord as a satisfactory cause for requiring the tenant to vacate; nay, the clause goes much further than Mr. Sethna's recommendation, as pointed out by me above. The third point made by Mr. Sethna for excluding premises leased for a term of three years or more from the operatics of the Act stands as clause 3 of the Bill. Mr. Sethna's fourth point excluding the 'rent farmer' from the protection of the Rent Act stands as clause 3 (c) of the Bill.

As regards clauses 5 and 6 of the Bill they are the same as clauses 2 and 3 respectively made applicable to the subsidiary Rent Acts and clause 7 has been framed with a view "that fees may be charged to meet the expenses" of the Controller's office for working the Act relating to small premises. Thus though Government appointed a committee of non-officials and officials that hold a number of sittings for more than a year examining representative witnesses and receiving written recommendations of representative bodies, it has simply justified and confirmed almost each and every one the recommendations made by the Hon. Mover of the resolution appointing such committee. As we say in our vernaculars, "a mountain has been dug to kill a mole." There cannot be the least doubt that there were a number of other amendments recommended by the said representatives and bodies, including those in the interests of tenants, but *not a single* one of these has found a place in the Bill. Just compare with this the series of amendments made in the latest Increase of Rent Act of the United Kingdom made on the recommendation of Dr. Addison's committee that had been appointed in February of the same year in which Mr. Sethna's committee was appointed, which committee also had taken oral and written evidence in a similar manner, and on the report of which committee made in a few weeks, the Rent Act was recast containing a large majority of clauses in the interests of tenants, and more of sub-tenants, including the 5 or 6 severe penalties imposed on landlords equally, of small premises and large, in order to make control of rents really effective and a boon and a blessing to those for whose protection it had been avowedly passed. But, Sir, India is not England, where public voice is so very potent and where members of the Legislature dare not go against the interests of their own constituents.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

Princess St.,
Bharucha Building.

"THE TRIPLE BOYCOTT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you to give me a little space in your paper for the following:—

There is a letter of Mr. P. R. Lele in your to-dty's paper headed as "The triple Boycott.' Coming from the pen of one who seems to be a thorough Non-cooperator by his letters in your paper it is a great help to the Maharashtra party. For in the first place Mr. Lele says that the Maharashtra leaders are taking advantage of the weak point of the Non-cooperation party which is in the particular case its insistence on no change till the release of the Mahatma. The Maharashtra party, I believe, owes many thnks to Mr. Lele, for calling this as the weak point and on its behalf I request Mr. Lele to remove this weak point by preaching to that effect to his brother Non-cooperators who are so inclined and thus deprive the Maharashtra party of one point of attack. Maharashtra party would be very glad if the other party is brought to reason without any unnecessary quarrel a hitch for it loves attacks not for attacks' sake but for bringing about better results. In the second place in attacking the Maharashtra party for its advocacy and propaganda for entry into Councils he makes a statement that the argument of the Maharashtra party that the two boycotts viz., of schools, law-Courts have failed and, therefore, must be removed from the Congress programme must be followed by the removal of the boycott of the Councils as a matter of course, does not stand to reason. I entirely agree with Mr. Lele in this argument. But it may be enquired of Mr. Lele when he has found this argument from the Maharashtra party. On the contrary I take this opportunity to inform Mr. Lele that the Maharashtra party, claiming as it does the use of intellect and reason in every discussion. never did nor will ever do anything of the kind but that the party claims the withdrawal of the boycott of the Councils because it has also failed as plainly and clearly showed by the Council seats being filled by his own countrymen I publicly challenge Mr. Lele to show any such statement by the Maharashtra party As for the grand-motherly advice of Mr. Lele that the Maharashtra party should enter the Councils without locating any bad blood i.e. without carrying on the ceaseless propaganda, Mr. Lele like many Non-cooperators seems to share the ignorance about the motives and aims of the Maharashtra party and the fundamentals and value of the entry into the Councils by the National vote and, therefore, by a majority. If the Maharashtra party wanted merely to enter into Councils, it can very easily do so but it wants to enter into the Councils not for its own sake but for carrying on the fight there in the enemy quarters and for this only reason, it is attempting to create a favourable atmosphere for entry into the Councils all over the country without caring for the abuses and misrepresentations in certain quarters. It is not as a lure but as a battle ground that the Councils attract the attention of the Maharashtra party. The letter of Mr. Lele shows that he would be convinced of the correctness of the views of the Maharashtra party if he will only take a little trouble to look more closely at the attitude and mind of the Maharashtra party.—Yours, etc.

K. R. BODAS.

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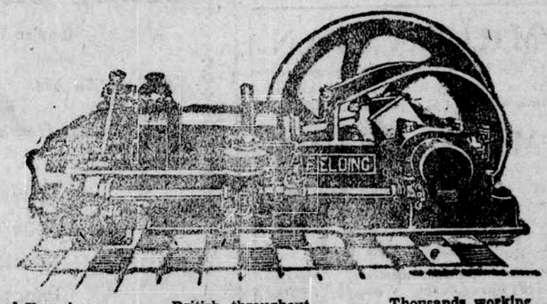

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